

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

Report to
Congress for
Fiscal Years
2018 and 2019







CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF) REPORT TO CONGRESS FY 2018 and 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This biennial Report to Congress for fiscal year (FY) 2018 and FY 2019 was prepared in accordance with section 658L of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. §9857 et seq.). The report provides information about the role of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) in helping eligible working families with low incomes to access child care, and improving the quality of child care programs for all children. CCDF is a block grant to state, territory, and tribal governments that provides support for children and their families with paying for child care that will fit their needs and that will prepare children to succeed in school. The CCDF program is administered by the Office of Child Care (OCC) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). CCDF provides funding for child care subsidies to help low-income families with children under age 13 pay for child care so that parents can work or participate in training or education activities. Parents typically receive subsidies in the form of vouchers or certificates that they can use with a provider of their choice whether a relative, neighbor, child care center, or after-school program. CCDF provides grants and contracts to providers in some states. States, territories, and tribes have a great deal of flexibility to establish child care subsidy policies to meet the needs of the families they serve.

Population Served

- 1.32 million children from 813,200 families were served each month by the CCDF program in FY 2018.
- 258,248 providers participated in the CCDF subsidy program in FY 2018.
- The average monthly subsidy paid to providers was \$470 in FY 2018.
- 73 percent of children were served in center-based care in FY 2018, while a quarter of children were served in home-based settings, which may include family child care homes, relative care, and care provided in the child's home.
- 85 percent of children were served in licensed or regulated settings in FY 2018.

Funding

- The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 included a \$2.37 billion increase in CCDF discretionary funds over the 2017 appropriations levels.
- With this increase, CCDF provided \$8.11 billion in FY 2018 and \$8.14 billion in FY 2019 in discretionary and mandatory matching funds to 56 states and territories including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, and 260 tribal organizations encompassing over 500 federally recognized tribes.
- In both fiscal years 2018 and 2019, about \$41 million in federal CCDF funds were used to provide technical assistance and training to CCDF grantees. In addition, states, territories, and tribes may choose to use their CCDF allocations to provide technical assistance and training to child care providers.
- In FY 2018, \$23 million in federal CCDF funds were used for research, demonstration projects, and evaluations. In FY 2019, this allocation was increased to \$41 million. In addition, states, territories, and tribes may choose to use their CCDF allocations to do additional research, demonstration projects, and evaluations.

Program Activities

- States and territories spent \$1.1 billion (or 12 percent) of their CCDF expenditures on quality activities and \$324 million (or 4 percent) on activities to improve the quality and supply of care for infants and toddlers in FY 2018, exceeding the minimum spending requirements.
- The CCDF gross improper payment estimate increased from 4 percent in FY 2018 to 4.53 percent, or \$324.66 million, in FY 2019. HHS attributes this increase in the improper payment estimate to states still implementing the 2014 reauthorization of the CCDBG Act and subsequent regulations.
- In FY 2018 and FY 2019, ACF continued to work with states, territories, and tribes to implement the 2014 bipartisan reauthorization of the CCDBG Act, including the criminal background check requirements for child care staff.

BACKGROUND

This Report to Congress is required by Section 658L of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act, as amended. The report provides information about the role of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), which is authorized under the CCDBG Act. This report covers fiscal year (FY) 2018 and FY 2019. The data and analysis contained in this report are from a variety of sources, including preliminary administrative data about children and families receiving CCDF services. Some data was not yet available at the time this report was drafted in accordance with the statutory submission deadline, but the data will be posted online. This Report to Congress includes highlights of CCDF program activities, information on activities states and territories are implementing to improve the quality of child care across the country, and an overview of the ACF technical assistance and research projects related to child care.

OVERVIEW OF THE CCDF PROGRAM

The CCDF is the primary federal funding source dedicated to providing child care assistance to families with low incomes. As a block grant, CCDF gives funding to states, territories, and tribes to provide child care subsidies through vouchers or certificates to families with low incomes, and grants and contracts with providers in some states. CCDF provides access to child care services for families with low incomes, so parents can work, attend school, or enroll in training. Additionally, CCDF promotes the healthy development of children by improving the quality of early learning and school-age experiences. In FY 2019, CCDF provided \$7.77 billion in discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds to 56 states and territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands), and the District of Columbia. Additionally, CCDF provided \$364 million in discretionary and mandatory funds to 260 tribal grantees encompassing over 500 federally recognized tribes in FY 2019. Within the Department of Health and Humans Services' ACF, OCC administers CCDF at the federal level and works with state, territory, and tribal governments to support children and their families in

¹ The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-193) consolidated funding for child are under section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 618) and made such funding subject to the requirements of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 1990, as amended. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) subsequently designated the combined mandatory and discretionary funding streams as the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) program.

² Updated CCDF administrative data tables are available at https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/ccdf-statistics.

finding and paying for child care programs that fit their needs and prepare children to succeed in school.

In November 2014, Congress reauthorized the bipartisan Child Care and Development Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. §9857 *et seq.*) through FY 2020. In September 2016, ACF published a CCDF final rule (81 F.R. 67438) to provide clarity to states, territories, and tribes on how to implement the CCDBG Act and administer the CCDF program in a way that best meets the needs of children, child care providers, and families.

Within the parameters set by federal statute and regulations, states, territories, and tribes decide how to administer their subsidy systems. They determine payment rates for child care providers, copayment amounts for families, specific eligibility requirements, and how CCDF services will be prioritized. By law, lead agencies give priority to children with very low incomes and children with special needs, as defined by the state. The CCDF statute and regulations also require lead agencies to give priority to children experiencing homelessness. They may establish other priorities for services.³

Providers serving children funded by CCDF must meet health and safety requirements set by states, territories, and tribes. Parents may select any child care provider that meets state and local requirements, including child care centers, family child care homes, after-school and summer programs, faith-based programs, and relatives. The CCDBG Act of 2014 significantly strengthened CCDF health and safety provisions by requiring lead agencies to implement the following: health and safety standards in specific areas (e.g., prevention of sudden infant death syndrome, first-aid, and CPR), pre-service/orientation and ongoing training, criminal background checks, and annual monitoring inspections.

States, territories, and tribes are required to spend a portion of CCDF funds on quality improvement. Quality activities may include provider training, grants and loans to providers, health and safety improvements, monitoring of licensing requirements, and improving salaries and other compensation for program staff. The CCDBG Act of 2014 increased the amount lead agencies must spend for quality. Previously, lead agencies were required to spend 4 percent on quality, but under the reauthorized Act, this percentage increases gradually to 9 percent by FY 2020. For states and territories, the minimum required for FY 2018 and FY 2019 is 8 percent. For tribes, the minimum required for FY 2018 and FY 2019 is 7 percent. The reauthorized Act also established a new permanent spending requirement specifically for improving the quality and supply of infant and toddler care (3 percent starting in FY 2017 for states and territories and FY 2019 for medium and large allocation tribes⁴). In FY 2018, states and territories spent \$1.1 billion (12 percent of total spending) on quality activities and \$324 million (4 percent of total spending) on activities to improve the quality and supply of infant and toddler child care, exceeding the minimum spending requirements.⁵

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/summary-of-child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-fy-2018-expenditure-data.

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³ In section 658E(c)(3)(B)(ii)(I) of the CCDBG Act, Congress required an annual report that contains a determination about whether each state uses amounts provided for the fiscal year involved under this subchapter in accordance with the priority for services. That report is available on the Office of Child Care website at acf.hhs.gov/occ.

⁴ Small allocation tribes, those receiving under \$250,000 in FY 2016, are exempt from the infant and toddler quality set-aside.

⁵ Summary of Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) FY 2018 Expenditure Data

HIGHLIGHTS OF CCDF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

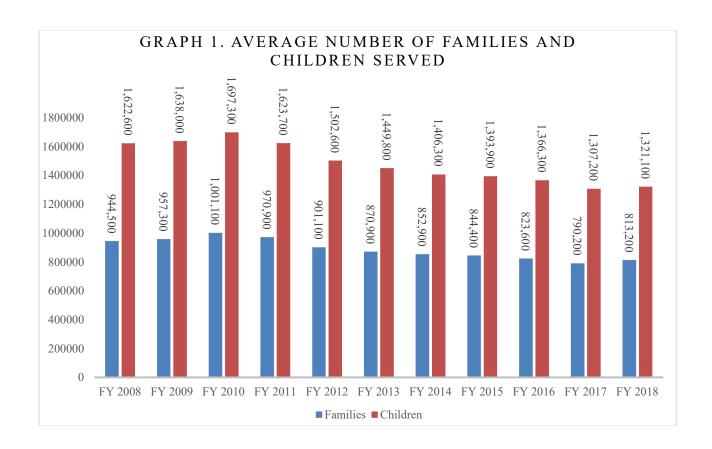
Highlights of CCDF activities described in this report draw from preliminary FY 2018 administrative data. This section of the report discusses the CCDF child care caseload and key characteristics of CCDF child care providers. It also describes key initiatives and programmatic activities, including implementation of the CCDBG Act of 2014, the CCDF funding increase in FY 2018, quality spending, criminal background checks, ChildCare.gov, and improper payments and program integrity.

Child Care Caseload

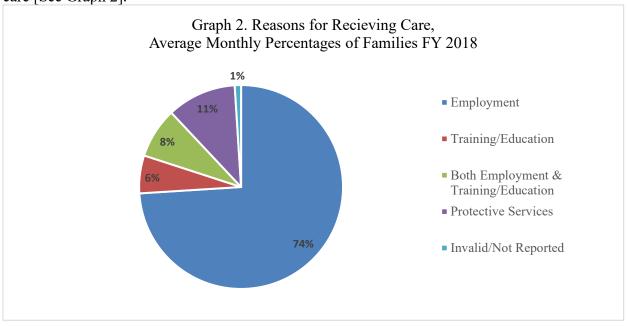
• The number of children served (caseload) in FY 2018 was 1.321 million per month. In FY 2018, the average monthly number of children served was 1,321,100, and the average monthly number of families was 813,200. Graph 1 illustrates the caseload over time, from FY 2008 to FY 2018.

According to an analysis of data developed by HHS's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), 13.3 million children were eligible under federal rules for child care subsidies in an average month in FY 2016 (most recent data). Under state rules, 8.5 million children were eligible for subsidies. An estimated 2 million children received child care subsidies through CCDF or related government funding streams each month in FY 2016, which is equivalent to 15 percent of all children eligible under federal rules and 24 percent of all children eligible under state rules.⁶

⁶ Factsheet: Estimates of Child Care Eligibility & Receipt for Fiscal Year 2016, https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/262926/CY2016-Child-Care-Subsidy-Eligibility.pdf.



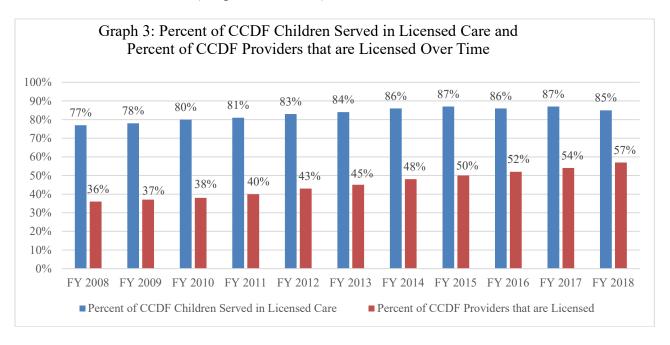
• Families' reasons for care in FY 2018. Seventy-four percent of families cited employment as a reason for care. Eleven percent of families identified protective services as the reason for care. Eight percent of families cited both employment and training/education as the reason for care. Six percent of families mentioned training and education as the reason for care [See Graph 2].



• CCDF is mainly provided through certificates and vouchers. In FY 2018, the percentage of children receiving certificates, also referred to as vouchers, was 92 percent, compared to 7 percent of children with a grant or contract payment method. Approximately 1 percent were served with cash.

Child Care Providers

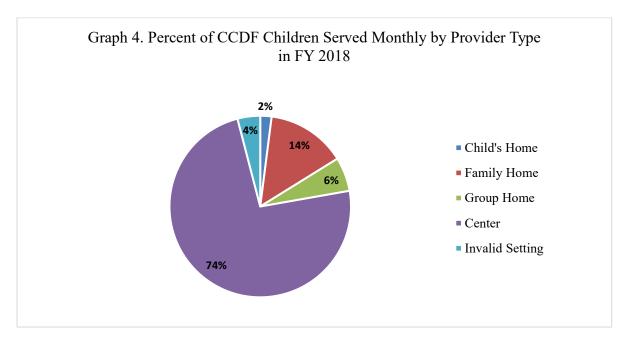
• In FY 2018, there were over 258,000 child care providers participating in CCDF. The total number of providers receiving CCDF funds declined from 277,804 in FY 2017 to 258,248 in FY 2018, a decrease of 19,556 or 7 percent. All types of child care (*i.e.*, centerbased, family child care, and in the child's home) experienced a decline, with the largest decline in care provided in the child's home (13.3 percent decrease) and the smallest decline in center-based care (0.3 percent decline).



- Since FY 2008, the percentage of CCDF children served in licensed care has increased. The average monthly percentages of children served in regulated settings was 85 percent in FY 2018. Graph 3 shows the increase in CCDF children served by licensed care between FY 2008 and FY 2018.⁷
- The majority of CCDF children are served in center-based care. In FY 2018, 73 percent of children were served in center-based care; 14 percent of children were served in family child care homes; 6 percent of children were served in group child care homes; and 2 percent

⁷ From FY 2008 to FY 2018, the percent of CCDF children served in licensed care steadily increased from 77 percent to 85 percent. During the same time period, the percent of CCDF providers that were licensed also increased, from 36 percent to 57 percent. Note: The FY 2018 numbers are based on preliminary estimates. In FY 2018, a higher percentage of children records had invalid setting data, and they were excluded from the analysis. This impacted the percent of children served in licensed care as those children records were not counted. States are working on correcting these errors. See Table 6 at https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2018-ccdf-data-tables-preliminary for a list of the states with higher invalid records.

were served in the child's home. Four percent were not reported or invalid (i.e., state did not report the data or the data was erroneous) [See Graph 4].



- The majority of CCDF children served in unlicensed settings are cared for by relatives. Of the more than 86,000 children served in settings legally operating without regulation, 70 percent were in relative care, and 30 percent were served by non-relatives.
- The average monthly subsidy paid to providers was \$470 (\$5,640 annually) in FY 2018. Group child care homes accounted for the highest monthly subsidy amount, \$619 (\$7,428 annually); followed by center care, \$471 (\$5,652 annually); followed by family home care, \$423 (\$5,076 annually); and finally, care in the child's home, \$312 (\$3,744 annually). The average subsidy amount also differed by age group. Infants and toddlers accounted for the highest monthly subsidy amount, \$601 (\$7,212 annually), while school age children accounted for the lowest monthly subsidy amount, \$349 (\$4,188 annually).

Implementation of the CCDBG Act of 2014

The reauthorization of the CCDBG Act in 2014 and final regulations published in 2016 introduced many new requirements for CCDF. These changes included new health and safety standards for child care providers, a minimum 12 month eligibility redetermination for families receiving child care assistance, and increased investment in quality activities that support all families and providers. During FY 2018 and FY 2019, states, territories, and tribes continued their progress toward meeting these requirements. OCC used information reported by states and territories in their FY 2019-2021 CCDF Plans to determine compliance. States that did not meet certain requirements were placed on corrective action plans and notified that they could be subject to a financial penalty.

Key Points on the FY 2019-2021 CCDF State Plans

- 1) According to state plans, as of October 1, 2019 all states (50 states and DC) have fully implemented the following requirements:⁸
 - General program provisions (51)
 - Plan development process (51)
 - Program integrity (51)
 - Parental choice (51)
 - Compliance with applicable State/local regulatory requirements (51)
 - Professional development (51)
 - Activities to improve the quality of child care (51)
- 2) Almost all states have fully implemented the following requirements:
 - Child's eligibility for child care services (50)
 - Priority for child care services (50)
 - Requirements/services for children experiencing homelessness (49)
 - Identify supply gaps and strategies to meet the needs of certain populations (48)
 - Enforcement of licensing and health and safety requirements (47)
 - Disaster preparedness (46)
- 3) Over half of states have fully implemented the following requirements:
 - Eligibility determination processes (44)
 - Interim criminal background check milestones for new employees (44)
 - Health and safety requirements training (44)
 - Health and safety requirements standards (43)
 - Equal access (40)
 - Consumer and provider education (39)

CCDF Discretionary Funds Increase

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 included a \$2.37 billion increase in CCDF discretionary funds over the FY 2017 appropriations levels. This brought the total federal funding for CCDF in FY 2018 to \$8.143 billion (\$5.226 billion Discretionary and \$2.917 billion mandatory and matching). The FY 2019 appropriation included a small increase of \$50 million, bringing the total federal funding for CCDF to \$8.193 billion. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 included a set-aside of \$157 million for Tribes on top of the 2 percent minimum included in the CCDBG Act. Lead agencies had until September 30, 2019 to obligate the funds and September 30, 2020 to spend them. The additional funding was intended to increase access to affordable, high-quality child care to more working families with low incomes. Congress noted that the funds were meant to support the full implementation of the CCDBG Act of 2014, including:

• Activities to improve the quality and safety of child care programs.

⁸ Territories are not included in these numbers as they have additional time to come into compliance.

⁹ House Appropriations Committee's Joint Explanatory Statement on the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 https://www.congress.gov/crec/2018/03/22/CREC-2018-03-22-bk3.pdf.

- Increase provider reimbursement rates.
- Ensure that health and safety standards are met.

Congress also instructed ACF to make sure that CCDF lead agencies are aware of the availability of funds to make minor improvements to bring facilities into compliance with health and safety requirements and to improve professional development for the child care workforce and to ensure they are meeting the need of families with nontraditional work hours.

How States are Spending the Additional Funding

During FY 2018 and FY 2019, states spent their increased discretionary CCDF allocations on a wide range of activities to serve more children ¹⁰, help more parents pay for child care, and increase financial and training resources for child care providers. ¹¹ The majority of states used the additional funding to increase their payment rates to providers, including base rates (without a quality incentive or boost), tiered rates for some providers related to quality, and specialized rates for providers serving infants and toddlers or in areas with limited supply of child care. The other most common uses of increased funding included:

- Reducing waitlists or serving more categories of children (e.g., homeless, children in protectives services, families with slightly higher incomes).
- Helping providers meet background check requirements by paying for fees and creating automated systems.
- Helping providers increase their quality by creating new opportunities for professional development and training or providing scholarships for professional development and higher credentials.
- Reducing or eliminating parent co-pays and registration fees.

Other less common uses of increased funding include:

- Creating a workforce registry.
- Improving a Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS).
- Reducing the cliff effect.
- Making improvements to consumer education websites.
- Hiring more inspectors to increase licensing capacity.

Additionally, tribal grantees reported using the additional funding for construction and renovation of child care facilities, reducing waitlists, serving more children, increasing provider payment rates, and creating new professional development opportunities for child care program staff.

¹⁰ The FY 2018 appropriations were awarded in March 2018, halfway through the federal fiscal year. Because of the delay in appropriations, many states, territories, and tribes did not begin spending the increased funds until FY 2019. Therefore, FY 2018 CCDF administrative data may not reflect a significant increase in the number of children receiving a child care subsidy. An increase may be more apparent in the FY 2019 CCDF administrative data, which are not yet available.

¹¹ States provided information on how they spent or planned to spend their FY 2018 awards during the 10 roundtables hosted by the White House Office of Economic Initiatives, HHS, and ACF. Additional data about use of increased funds came from GAO-19-261 States Report Child Care and Development Funds Benefit All Children in Care https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-19-261.

Supplemental Disaster Funds

The Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act of 2019 made \$30 million available to states, territories, and tribes administering CCDF programs for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, wildfires, and earthquakes that occurred in calendar year 2018, and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019. Eligible grantees must be located in areas in which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191). ACF must distribute funding to eligible states, territories, and tribes based on assessed need and not on the allotment formula included in the CCDBG Act. ACF uses the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Individual Assistance (IA) data as a proxy to estimate the impact for each declared disaster and help determine the allotments of funds to states, territories, and tribes in the impacted areas.

ACF awarded the disaster funds in two phases. In phase one, ACF awarded funds to states, territories, and tribes with disaster declarations on or before June 12, 2019. In phase two, ACF distributed funds to states, territories, and tribes with new disaster declarations that occurred between June 13 and December 31, 2019. Specifically, a total of \$5 million was reserved for phase two to support recovery from tornadoes and floods that occurred in the remainder of calendar year 2019.

Engaging Stakeholders to Improve Access to High-Quality Affordable Child care

HHS Roundtables on Improving Access to High-Quality Child care

ACF is focused on finding innovative solutions to improve working families' access to affordable, high-quality child care, as well as investigating how access to child care affects America's workforce, present and future. The White House Office of Economic Initiatives partnered with HHS and ACF to convene a series of half-day roundtables in 10 locations across the country. With the support of the early childhood technical assistance network, the meetings took place between September and November 2019. The meeting sites included: Region I: Hartford, CT; Region II: Vineland, NJ; Region III: Philadelphia, PA; Region IV: Birmingham, AL; Region V: Columbus, OH; Region VI: Dallas-Fort Worth, TX; Region VII: Kansas City, MO; Region VIII: Arapahoe County, CO; Region IX: Sacramento, CA; and Region X: Seattle, WA. Attendees included parents, child care providers, employers, state and local officials, and innovators to discuss barriers to—and practical solutions for—improving access to child care. Over 900 participants attended the 10 Roundtables – including 214 parents; 169 child care providers; 96 employers; 203 state, local, and tribal government officials; 115 child care workforce development professionals; 57 philanthropic organizations; and 75 additional individuals.

The following themes emerged from each stakeholder group:

¹² Program Instruction CCDF-ACF-PI-2019-06: Supplemental Disaster Relief Funds for Child Care https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/ccdf-acf-pi-2019-06.

¹³ Program Instruction CCDF-ACF-PI-2020-01: Supplemental Disaster Relief Funds for Child Care https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/ccdf-acf-pi-2020-01.

- Parents: Parents indicated that their perspective is often left out of key policy making and important information is not getting to them (e.g., what to look for in terms of quality). Some subgroups of parents need targeted support (e.g., parents with children with disabilities, parents that lack proficiency in the English language). Additionally, many parents shared that a lack of affordable, or any, child care options often prevents them from being able to choose their preferred provider.
- Child Care Providers: Providers emphasized that low wages and lack of benefits present ongoing challenges for child care workforce recruitment and retention. Additionally, providers stated that current training offered does not always meet their needs (e.g., not offered at convenient times, additional topics like substance abuse needed) and that subsidy paperwork and monitoring is overly burdensome. Moreover, providers discussed the tension between the cost to run child care and what the market will bear they cannot charge parents more to cover their costs because parents often cannot afford the cost of high-quality child care.
- *Employers:* Many employers were not aware of child care issues and how it impacts their business bottom line. Additionally, not all employers understood the various child care options available, including how to help their after-hours and shift employees. Some employers stated that tensions exist around fairness of providing benefits for employees with children and that are not available to employees without children.
- State and Local Government Officials: State and local government officials stated that it is difficult to blend and/or braid federal funding across child care and education programs and that different eligibility requirements and standards for different federal programs make it difficult to serve families. They mentioned certain CCDF requirements are too difficult to implement (e.g., interstate criminal background check requirements). There is also significant tension around dealing with competing demands for limited funding.
- Child Care Workforce Development: Child care workforce development stakeholders stated that there is a tension between the higher education and child care training systems, and that credits and credentials do not always transfer across academic systems and states. Moreover, participants were in agreement that stackable or competency-based credentials should be widely available options for providers and should then link to reasonable pay schedules. As important provider skills increase, so should the pay associated with those skills.
- *Philanthropy:* Philanthropists expressed that they are often best equipped to fund innovation, rather than ongoing services. Many are interested in engaging and partnering with public and private agencies at the state and local level.

ACF also heard from over 40 innovators from various sectors including the business community and chambers of commerce, philanthropic organizations, non-profit organizations, higher education, and state and local governments. Their innovations focused on solving the barriers discussed by the stakeholders including provider professional development, training, and incentives; building child care supply; employer child care models and employee supports; provider business supports; and state legislation.

Across all stakeholder groups four overarching themes emerged:

• Systems that involve child care need to work together better, including the alignment of local, state, and federal regulations (including monitoring, standards and eligibility) and funding and interaction across programs and systems.

- Better communication from all levels of government is needed to provide stakeholders with the critical information they need.
- Messaging around child care needs to reframe child care as public infrastructure, with the same kind of status and investment.
- Increasing the salary and benefits packages of child care workers to a level commensurate with the value of the work is a threshold issue a theme emphasized by every stakeholder group.

Request for Information

In October 2019, ACF published a request for information (RFI) "Improving Access to Affordable, High Quality Child care." ACF received 239 comments from stakeholders in the early care and education community. The commenters represented a broader group of voices than those present at the roundtables, including more middle class families, more researchers, and more national organizations and a broader discussion of the entire early childhood education system including Head Start. Many of the themes discussed in the roundtables were echoed in the RFI comments.

ACF will issue a report summarizing the findings from the roundtables and RFI soon.

CCDF Quality Spending

The CCDBG Act of 2014 increased the percent of expenditures that lead agencies must spend on quality activities. The Act included phased-in increases to the quality expenditure requirements. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, states and territories were required to spend at least 8 percent of their total CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. In those same years, states and territories had to spend no less than 3 percent of their total expenditures on activities to improve the quality and supply of care for infants and toddlers. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, tribes were required to spend 7 percent of total expenditures on quality activities. Starting in FY 2019, medium and large allocation tribes, those with awards greater than \$250,000, were required to spend 3 percent of total expenditures on infant and toddler quality activities Compliance with these spending requirements is assessed at the end of the liquidation period for the award. In FY 2018, states and territories spent \$1.1 billion (or 12 percent) of their CCDF expenditures on quality activities and \$324 million (or 4 percent) on activities to improve the quality of care for infants and toddlers. ¹⁵ In FY 2018 the majority of states used these funds to support the training and professional development of the child care workforce; a quality rating system (like Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS)); and facilitating compliance with state and territory requirements for inspections, monitoring, health and safety standards and training, and state and territory licensing standards.

¹⁴ Improving Access to Affordable, High Quality Child Care: Request for Information https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/10/02/2019-21530/improving-access-to-affordable-high-quality-child-care-request-for-information.

¹⁵ CCDF FY 2018 State Spending from All Appropriations Years: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/ccdf-expenditures-overview-for-fy-2018-all-appropriation-years

Criminal Background Check Requirements for Child Care Workers

The Act requires comprehensive criminal background checks for child care staff members of providers that: (1) are licensed, regulated, or registered by the state; or (2) are eligible to serve children who receive CCDF subsidies. States and territories must conduct checks that include the following components:

- 1. A Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fingerprint check using Next Generation Identification
- 2. A search of the National Crime Information Center's National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR)
- 3. A search of the following registries, repositories, or databases in the state where the child care staff member resides and each state where such staff member resided during the preceding 5 years:
 - a. state criminal registry or repository, with the use of fingerprints being required in the state where the staff member resides, and optional in other states
 - b. state sex offender registry or repository
 - c. state-based child abuse and neglect registry and database

The checks involve records that generally fall into two categories: (1) criminal and sex offender records; and (2) child abuse and neglect records. Criminal and sex offender records are generally controlled by criminal justice agencies, while child abuse and neglect records are maintained by human services agencies.

Implementation Timelines

States were initially required to implement these requirements by September 30, 2017. All states applied for and received a 1-year extension through September 30, 2018, based on their good faith effort to implement the requirements. Despite the 1-year extension, many states needed additional time to implement the requirements. Therefore, ACF gave states the option to request additional time-limited waivers of up to 2 years, in 1 year increments (i.e., potentially through September 30, 2020). To receive these time-limited waivers, states must meet milestones that ensure they have requirements in place for a portion of the components (e.g., FBI fingerprint and three in-state checks), and they are conducting checks for new staff on those components. On December 21, 2018, ACF conditionally approved state plans for all states for FY 2019–2021. States were instructed to identify what criminal background check components were still pending in their FY 2019-2021 CCDF Plans:

- Two states reported meeting all eight of the required criminal background registry checks.
- Thirty-five states reported meeting the milestones and were approved for a 1-year waiver, effective October 1, 2018, to implement criminal background registry check requirements.
- Ten states were not fully meeting at least one of the four milestone components and were placed on corrective action plans (CAP).
- Four states did not meet the FBI fingerprint check milestone and were provided a preliminary notice of non-compliance and notice of potential 5 percent penalty of CCDF discretionary funds that will be imposed in FY 2020.

In April 2019, ACF issued preliminary notices of non-compliance to states indicating that full implementation of all provisions in the CCDBG Act and the CCDF final rule, except for those

background check requirements under a waiver, was required by the end of the CAP period (i.e., no later than September 30, 2019). States were instructed to submit a CCDF Plan Amendment that demonstrated compliance with any unmet background check provision(s) as of September 30, 2019.

ACF also approved waiver requests through September 30, 2020 for:

- States placed on a CAP or who received a final notice of non-compliance determination subject to penalty in April 2019 for not implementing the milestone requirements, but who subsequently met the milestones. Former CAP and penalty states had the opportunity to request a 1 year waiver for waiver-eligible requirements (subject to conditions being met).
- States with approved waiver requests through September 30, 2019. These states had the opportunity to renew their waivers to extend the period of implementation for waiver eligible requirements through September 30, 2020 (subject to conditions being met).

States that do not implement the background check requirements by September 30, 2020 may have 5 percent of their CCDF discretionary funds withheld until full compliance is reached.

Federal Efforts to Date to Address Implementation Challenges

In FY 2019, ACF conducted training webinars to clarify the background check requirements, provided technical assistance to states through meetings (e.g., the annual State and Territory Administrators Meeting and 10 regional meetings), provided targeted technical assistance to individual states, and an intensive on-site technical assistance visit to a state on penalty status. ACF is also engaging in a number of initiatives to help states implement the CCDF background check requirements with a focus on the most challenging areas: interstate checks, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) name based check, and the provisional employment requirement. Listed below are strategies that are in development to address these challenging areas:

Interstate Checks

In response to challenges states have reported in implementing the CCDF interstate background checks, the ACF Office of Planning, Research, and, Evaluation (OPRE), in conjunction with OCC, contracted with CNA to provide an analysis of the status of implementation. This research study was conducted between April and September 2019. As a key component of this work, CNA conducted an environmental scan that involved surveys and interviews with key actors involved in the background check process at the state level. The study was designed to help ACF better understand the factors that facilitate or impede implementation of the background check requirements and identify areas where ACF can support states and improve compliance.

In December 2019, ACF submitted for public comment changes to an existing information collection described in 45 CFR 98.43 of the CCDF Final Rule. In April 2020, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the revision to the information collection which makes changes to the Consumer Education Website reporting requirement (45 CFR 98.43). The revised information collection requires state and territory CCDF lead agencies to provide certain background check related information on their Consumer Education Websites (i.e., relevant state agency contact information, state-specific instructions, etc.) necessary to initiate an interstate background check request. This revision to the Consumer Education Website reporting

requirement ensures the transparency necessary for states and territories to exchange information to meet the interstate background check requirements of the CCDBG Act.

NCIC NSOR Name-Based Check

ACF is actively engaged in partnerships and meetings with key stakeholders, including the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division and the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council. In November 2019, an OCC representative attended the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council Meeting to hear critical updates relevant to the non-criminal justice community.

States have found it difficult to fulfill the NCIC NSOR check requirement of the CCDBG Act because it requires a labor-intensive, name-based search (as opposed to a biometric-based search), and access is limited to specific law enforcement officials. As a result, a topic suggestion was submitted to the FBI's Advisory Policy Board (APB) recommending that the FBI pursue a technical solution to streamline the NCIC NSOR check process. (The FBI established the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Process to obtain the user community's advice and guidance on the development and operation of all of CJIS Division activities.) The topic suggestion was vetted through the advisory process in spring 2018, and the technical solution is scheduled to be implemented and operational in 2020.

Provisional Employment Requirement

ACF spent much of FY 2019 gathering information to understand state non-compliance with and the unintended impact of the provisional employment requirement at 45 CFR § 98.43(d)(4). ACF received several letters from states detailing specific logistical barriers that prevent them from meeting the requirement (*i.e.*, the inability to disaggregate the retrieval of in-state and national FBI fingerprint results).

ACF also received feedback from CCDF state lead agencies, child care providers, and other stakeholders through the ACF regional roundtable discussions on "Improving Access to High-Quality Child Care" and the ACF research study on CCDF background check implementation. The overall feedback indicated that the current regulation negatively impacts timely hiring and the ability to meet required child to staff ratios while providers await the fingerprint background check clearance and results. ACF is in the process of assessing opportunities to safely mitigate these issues.

Next Steps

The Child Care Protection Improvement Act of 2020 created the Task Force to Assist in Improving Child Safety, consisting of representatives from a range of federal agencies, including the Office of Child Care. The purpose of the Task Force is to identify, evaluate, and recommend best practices and technical assistance to assist Federal and State agencies in fully implementing the comprehensive background check requirements of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act and the CCDF Regulation.

ChildCare.gov

The CCDBG Act requires ACF to design and develop a national website hosted at ChildCare.gov to disseminate publicly available child care consumer education information for parents. In August of 2019, OCC publicly launched the national web site to help families find child care by zip code. This two-generational resource promotes family self-sufficiency today and high-quality early education to build a well prepared workforce for tomorrow. ChildCare.gov is a one-stop reliable source of information in English and Spanish that links to CCDF state grantees' child care consumer education websites and helps to organize state resources. The number of ChildCare.gov users steadily increased from 11,986 users in December 2018, to an all-time high of 82,793 users for the month of January 2020, representing a growth of over 590 percent. Help paying for child care is the most requested resource on ChildCare.gov. To assure an accurate, easy to use, and family-friendly national and state-based website, OCC conducts ongoing quality control reviews and offers intensive or universal technical assistance to state and territory grantees.

Whether accessed through a computer, tablet, or phone, families can get help:

- Finding child care that meet their needs.
- Choosing high-quality child care including key questions to ask.
- Getting help paying for child care.
- Finding other programs for which they may qualify.
- Accessing parenting resources and child developmental information.

Improper Payments and Program Integrity Efforts

As part of the broader CCDF program integrity efforts, all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (referred to as "states" throughout this section) are required to measure, calculate, and report improper authorizations for payments to child care providers, as well as identify strategies for reducing future improper authorizations for payments. States must use the State Improper Payments Report (ACF-404) form to report national error rate measures for each fiscal year.

Each state reports its error rate once every 3 years on a rotational cycle. Using a stratified random sample method of selecting states, one-third of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were selected for each of the three reporting year cohorts. The national error measures are calculated by combining the measures from the states in the current reporting year cohort with the most recent measures from the other two cohorts. A review cycle is complete after the cohort of year three states have reported their error rates, at which point national error measures for the complete cycle are calculated. ¹⁶

Table 1. CCDF National Error Measures Estimates for All States

¹⁶ The sample consisting of 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico was stratified by region (10 total), with the regions randomly ordered. States were sorted within regions by caseload, from the most cases to the fewest cases. Every third state on the list was then selected, using a random start number for Year 1 and Year 2. Year 3 includes those states not selected for Year 1 or Year 2. This yielded a mix of states in each cohort, including those with county-administered and state-administered programs and those serving small and large numbers of children.

	FY 2018	FY 2019
National Error Measure	Estimate	Estimate
Percentage of Cases with an Error	23%	22%
Percentage of Cases with an Improper Payment (IP)	10%	11%
Percentage of IP	4.00%	4.53%
Average Annual Amount of IP	\$1,176	\$1,292

The FY 2019 CCDF error rate or percentage of improper payments (IP) was 4.53 percent, a slight increase from the FY 2018 reported improper payment rate of 4.00 percent remains well below the 10 percent government-wide threshold. Table 1 includes additional data on the CCDF National Error Rate Measures for FY 2018 and FY 2019. OCC attributes the slight increase to the challenges some state grantees continue to experience as part of their efforts to comply with the 2014 reauthorized CCDBG Act and related regulations.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Through a network of early childhood technical assistance (TA) centers, (see Appendix B) and federal leadership, OCC provided hundreds of training and technical assistance (T/TA) opportunities for states, territories, and tribes in FY 2018 and 2019. During this timeframe, OCC received a substantial increase in CCDF discretionary funds, increasing the amount of funding available for T/TA.

Technical Assistance Services – 2018 and 2019

Consistent with the new CCDF Plan Preprint cycle, OCC moved from a 2 year to a 3 year TA planning cycle, with the understanding that these plans could be amended at any time to reflect changing CCDF lead agency needs or circumstances, along with HHS/ACF/OCC priorities. During these planning cycles, OCC staff and designated TA center staff work with states to identify their TA needs and build a TA support plan that reflects three levels of TA, as appropriate to each individual state:

- Universal: TA that is widely available through issue briefs and websites.
- Targeted: TA provided to specific states, territories, and tribes through webinars, peer learning forums, and facilitated dialogues and/or conference calls.
- Intensive/Tailored: Focusing on systems building supports and implementation of innovative practices in programs (one-on-one and often involving an on-site component).

TA Activities Aligned With CCDBG Act Major Provisions

Examples of T/TA activities that supported compliance with the CCDBG Act include:

Protect the health and safety of children in child care:

• Introducing Revised Minimum Health and Safety Standards: A Guide for American Indian/ Alaska Native (AI/AN) Child Care and Development Fund Grantees Webinar

- Building Stakeholder Partnerships Within States Implementing Child Care Criminal Background Checks Webinar
- Child Care Background Checks Peer Learning Group
- Child Care Health Consultant System-Building Training and Technical Assistance Pilot

Help parents make informed consumer choices and access information to support child development:

- Consumer Education: Building Effective Websites That Meet CCDF Requirements Webinar
- Implementing the Parent, Family and Community Engagement Framework for Early Childhood Systems Webinar
- Supporting Children and Families Experiencing Homelessness Eight-Module Interactive Learning Series
- Strengthening Systems and Supports to Build Positive Social-Emotional Climates in Out-of-School Time Five-Part Virtual Peer Learning Group

Support equal access to stable, high-quality child care for children with low incomes:

- Using Contracts and Grants to Build the Supply of High Quality Child Care: State Strategies and Practices Issue Brief)
- Assessing Market Rates and Child Care Costs Issue Brief
- Serving Children Experiencing Homelessness Training Toolkit
- Infant/Toddler Resource Guide

Enhance the quality of child care and better support the workforce:

- Improving the Quality of Child care for School-age Children Peer Learning Group
- Supports and Systems for Improving Access to and Sustainability of Family Child Care Webinar
- Articulation Agreements: An Essential Component for Supporting Early Educators Along Educational and Career Pathways Webinar
- New Training of Trainers Curriculum Series: Strengthening Business Practices for Child care Providers

Expanded Targeted and Intensive TA Supports

With the additional FY 2018 discretionary funds, OCC expanded the amount of targeted and intensive TA supports available to states, territories, and tribes through:

- A *Data Systems/Governance Team* that provided targeted TA on data system development and enhancement and data accountability.
- *Impact Projects* (an additional two to three) that provided intensive TA for up to 24 months each focusing on state and territory systems, including data systems and governance (e.g., state and territory consumer education websites and Childcare.gov).
- *Momentum Projects*, similar to Impact Projects, but focused on subsidy administration, offered intensive TA to improve state and territory child care subsidy and/or accountability.
- Project LINC (Leadership, Implementation, Networking, and Capacity), a new TA project that provides customized intensive TA to state and territory staff. Project LINC identifies the

- unique leadership, implementation, networking, and capacity challenges and work with state and territory leaders to set a course to full compliance with the CCDF final rule.
- Project LEAD (Leadership, Engagement, Administration, and Development), a new TA project that provides intensive support to build the knowledge and capacity of new CCDF administrators and key staff through training and TA.
- Ten *regional meetings* (one per region) in 2019 to support state and territory administrators and staff members in implementing CCDF program requirements. These meetings provided an opportunity for state and territory personnel to dialog among themselves and with federal staff to develop strategies to address areas of specific regional needs and challenges, such as criminal background check requirements.
- A *Tribal Management Institute* that offered tribal CCDF administrators and fiscal/management officials' skill-building sessions and management-focused supports to assist them in implementing CCDF program requirements.

CHILD CARE RESEARCH

CCDF funds research initiatives to provide states, territories, and tribes with the data and evidence needed to improve child care services and systems. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, ACF allocated approximately \$23 million and \$41 million in CCDF funds for research, demonstration, and evaluation, respectively. These research projects are administered by OPRE. As a result of this funding, ACF made investments in child care research to increase understanding about:

- State child care policy decisions and the implications of these decisions for the availability and quality of child care.
- The child care and early education choices families make.
- Effectiveness of interventions and models of professional development for teachers working with low-income, at-risk children to improve practices that will support children's learning and development; understanding the supply of, and demand for, child care and early education for children from families with low incomes.
- The effects of policies and funding initiatives on key outcomes for children and families.

For a complete list and descriptions of child care research projects funded by ACF, please see Appendix C: Summaries of Child Care Research Projects.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACF collects CCDF reports and data from 50 states, 5 territories, the District of Columbia, and 260 tribal grantees encompassing over 500 federally recognized tribes. ACF uses these reports and data to determine grantee compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and to provide policymakers with an understanding of how states, territories, and tribes adminster their CCDF programs. ACF currently collects the reports described below.

CCDF Plans and Related Reports

Triennial State Plan (ACF-118): The CCDF Plan is the application states and territories use to apply for their block grant funding by providing a description of their plan and assurances about

the lead agency's CCDF program and services. The CCDF Plan serves as a planning document for states and territories and is developed in collaboration with numerous partners and stakeholders to ensure that the CCDF program over the 3-year Plan period addresses the needs of families, providers, and communities.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/ccdbg_fy2019_2021_ccdf_plan_preprint.pdf

Triennial Tribal Plan (ACF-118T): The tribal CCDF plan is the application tribes must use to obtain CCDF funds. Tribal lead agencies must provide a description of their child care programs and services available to eligible families. All Tribal CCDF programs must submit a CCDF plan every 3 years, but tribes receiving smaller funding allocations (under \$250,000) may submit an abbreviated version.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/fy_2017_2019_ccdf_tribal_plan_preprint.pdf

Annual Quality Progress Report (ACF-218): The annual Quality Progress Report (QPR) captures how states and territories expend CCDF quality funds, including the activities funded and the measures used by states and territories to evaluate progress in improving the quality of child care programs and services for children from birth to age 13. The annual data are used to describe state and territory priorities and strategies to key stakeholders, including Congress, federal, state and territory administrators, providers, parents, and the public.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/qpr_pre_print_ffy2018_ffy2019_2021.pdf

CCDF Administrative Data

Annual Aggregate Data (ACF-800): The annual adminstrative aggregat e data reported on the ACF-800 provides unduplicated annual counts of children and families served through the CCDF and other information.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/acf-800-annual-aggregate-child-care-data-report

Monthly Case-Level Data (ACF-801): The monthly adminstrative level data reported on the ACF-801 provides case-level data on the families and children served during the month of the report, including demographic information. States and territories may submit full-population or sample data.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/acf_801_form_and_instructions_2_28 2022.pdf

Annual Aggregate Tribal Data (ACF-700): The tribal data reported on the ACF-700 provides unduplicated annual counts of children and families served through CCDF and other child care related information.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/acf-700-tribal-annual-report

CCDF Expenditure Data

Quarterly Financial Report (ACF-696): The ACF-696 expenditure data details expenditures from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary), ¹⁷ as well as funds transferred from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to CCDF. Reported expenditures are for administration, direct and non-direct services, and quality activities. States and territories continue to report on their expenditures of CCDF funds for each grant award year until expended.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/acf 696 form and instructions 2017. pdf

Annual Tribal Financial Report (ACF-696T): The CCDF annual financial report provides expenditure data for tribal programs. Tribal lead agencies are required to use the ACF-696T annually to report expenditures for the tribal mandatory, discretionary, and construction and renovation funds issued under CCDF. Tribal lead agencies must submit separate annual reports for each fiscal year in which CCDF funds were awarded.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/financial-reporting-for-indian-tribes-acf-696t-form

CCDF Improper Payments Reports

Sampling Decisions, Assurances, and Fieldwork Preparation Plan (SDAP): The sampling decisions, assurances, and fieldwork preparation plan includes the states and territories' plans for sampling cases and conducting case record reviews of improper payments reporting. Each state must create, submit, and receive approval for its sampling decisions, assurances, and fieldwork preparation plan prior to drawing the first sample cases.

Record Review Worksheet (ACF-403): The record review worksheet is the template states and territories use to conduct their reviews of improper payments reporting. States and territories customize their record review worksheet to reflect the policies and procedures in place during the time of the review months.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/acf 403 record review worksheet 2 018 2021.pdf

State Improper Payments Report (ACF-404): The state improper payment report contains the error and improper payment findings and analysis from the case record reviews. States and territories must prepare and submit the state improper payments report by June 30 of the reporting year.

State Corrective Action Plan (ACF-405): Any state with an error rate that exceeds 10 percent must prepare and submit a comprehensive error rate review corrective action plan (ACF-405) within 60 days of submitting the state improper payments report.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/acf 405 corrective action plan 2018 2021.p df

¹⁷ CCDF consists of three funding streams. These components include discretionary funds under the CCDBG Act, as well as mandatory and matching funds under Section 418 of the Social Security Act. To access the matching funds, states must provide a share of the matching funds and spend their required maintenance of effort (MOE) level.

New Administrative Data Reporting Elements for States and Territories

In FY 2016, ACF revised the CCDF administrative data reports for states and territories (ACF-801 and ACF-800) to include additional data elements required in the law and the CCDF final rule. These additional data elements were phased in with most of them reported starting in FY 2016 and FY 2017. Only one of the new data elements (data element #40 Inspection Date) was to be reported starting in FY 2018.

As with any new administrative data collection effort, states and territories identified resources to make changes to their existing systems, and to establish the processes and procedures to collect and report the new data. Changes states implemented include:

- Updating application forms and policy materials to include new questions and consistent definitions.
- Updating training materials and training state and local staff on the new requirements and definitions.
- Modifying their data collection systems to collect and report these new data elements.
- Implementing data sharing agreements to obtain data from other state systems.

States and territories made progress in reporting the new data elements as described below and evidenced in Appendix A. States continue to improve their data reports by making further system modifications, establishing common definitions, and implementing data sharing agreement to ensure availability of the data. Details regarding each new data element are provided below.

Number of Child Fatalities:

States and territories must report the total number of child fatalities that occurred as the result of an accident or injury while the child was in child care for each child care provider that received CCDF subsidy payments regardless of whether the victim received a CCDF subsidy. States and territories were asked to only report zero if the state collected data and no child fatalities occurred. If the number was unknown or not available, states and territories were asked to report blank rather than report zero. If the state or territory collected data for a larger population of providers (e.g., all licensed providers), and could not distinguish which providers serve CCDF families, the state or territory was asked to leave this element blank (not report zero) and include a comment describing the data. OCC does not release individual state or territory data in an effort to not individually identify a child. This determination was made after careful consideration and in discussion with privacy experts. In all instances the numbers reported by states and territories are small enough that news reports and other publicly available information can identify a case. Therefore, only national totals are shared in Table 2.

Table 2. Child Care and Development Fund FY 2018 - Child Fatalities					
Chi Fatali	ld Licensed	Licensed Group Home	Licensed Center	Legally Operating w/out Regulation	Legally Operating w/out Regulation Center

					Family Home, Non-Relative	
National Total	51	21	4	18	7	4
Percentage	100%	41%	8%	35%	14%	8%

Family Homeless Status:

Section 658K(a)(1)(B)(xi) of the CCDBG Act requires states and territories to report whether children receiving assistance under this subchapter are homeless. OCC advised states and territories to use the definition of homeless in section 725 of subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act, which is the definition used by the Department of Education, the Office of Head Start, and United States Department of Agriculture Child Nutrition Programs, among others. Under this definition, the term "homeless children and youths" refers to individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes the following four categories:

- 1. Children and youth who:
 - Share the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.
 - Are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations.
 - Are living in emergency or transitional shelters.
 - Are abandoned in hospitals.
- 2. Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
- 3. Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
- 4. Children of migrant or seasonal workers who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described in the first three categories.

In FY 2018, 41 states reported homeless status for <u>all</u> families receiving child care subsidies, 9 states are reported homeless status for <u>most</u> families, and 6 states either reported this data for a few of their families or not at all. Table 19 in Appendix A describes the data reported by each state.

In reviewing the data in Table 19, note that states made modifications to their systems to collect this information. For families that were already receiving child care subsidies when the modifications took place, homeless status may not have been captured and reported until eligibility redetermination.

Although OCC provided definitions for identifying and reporting homeless status, not all states follow the exact guidance. Homeless status is self-reported by the family at the time of application in most cases. Parents or guardians answering questions may not know the state's

definition, or if the state does not provide meaningful and specific prompts at the time of application, parents may not correctly report the information. This may also be compounded by a reluctance to report because of stigma. Since families are eligible for up to 12 months of child care assistance, they are not required to report short-term changes in their living situations, if it does not affect their eligibility (for example, over 85 percent of state median income). If families report their homeless status only once, instead of whenever their homeless status changes, this could mean that the true incidence of homelessness may be under-reported. OCC is working with states and territories to address these challenges, in an effort to ensure that data is interpreted correctly. OCC continues to provide technical assistance to states to improve data reporting.

Family Zip Code and Provider Zip Code:

States and ACF can examine the supply and utilization rate of care in particular communities by analyzing family and provider zip codes. In addition, states and ACF can better understand where families receiving subsidies and the providers who serve them are located, which supports the goal of effective emergency preparedness and response. In FY 2018 and FY 2019, ACF conducted analysis that informed staff engaged in emergency preparedness and response of the potential impact to families receiving child care subsidies and providers alike for states in the path of hurricanes Florence, Michael, and Dorian.

Military Service Status

The CCDF program is also available to members of the military and their families. This new data element allows states and territories to determine the extent to which military families are accessing the CCDF program. CCDF is not the only program members of the U.S. military can access to obtain child care assistance. Members of the U.S. military can be eligible for Department of Defense (DoD) child care fee assistance and receive help paying for child care providers in the community where they live if they are unable to access care on their installations.

As of FY 2018, 40 states reported military service status for <u>all</u> families receiving child care subsidies, 8 states reported military service status for <u>most</u> families, and 8 states either reported this data for a few of their families or not at all yet. In FY 2018, less than 1 percent of families receiving CCDF funded child care services had a parent either in active duty in the U.S. military or serving in the National Guard or a Military Reserve Unit, in line with the DoD fee assistance programs.

Primary Language Spoken at Home:

The Act includes provisions that support services to English language learners. Specifically, section 658E(c)(2)(G) requires states and territories to assure that training and professional development of child care providers address needs of certain populations to the extent practicable, including English language learners. The new data element 'primary language spoken at home' allows states, researchers, and other stakeholders to identify the number of children being served through CCDF that may have language needs.

In FY 2018, 26 states reported language spoken at home for <u>all</u> families receiving child care subsidies, 18 states reported language spoken for <u>most</u> families, and 12 states either reported this data for a few of their families or not at all yet. Table 20 in Appendix A describes the data reported by each state.

In reviewing the data in Table 20, note that states made modifications to their systems to collect this information. For families that were already receiving child care subsidies when the modifications took place, their primary language may not be captured and reported until eligibility redetermination. Also, states may differ in how primary language is captured. It may be explicitly self-reported or may be implicitly determined based on the language of the materials requested by the family.

Child with Disability:

Section 658E(c)(3)(B) of the Act requires states and territories to prioritize services for children with special needs. Reauthorization strengthened this provision by requiring ACF to prepare a report annually that contains a determination about whether each state uses CCDF funds in accordance with priority for services requirements, including the priority for children with special needs. While states have flexibility to define "children with special needs" in their CCDF Plans, many states include children with disabilities in their definitions. OCC provided definitional guidance to states and a child with a disability is defined to include:

- 1. A child with a disability, as defined in section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (20 U.S.C. 1401) (i.e., a child receiving special education services based on an Individualized Education Program (IEP) under Part B of IDEA)
- 2. A child who is eligible for early intervention services under part C of IDEA (20 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*) (i.e., an infant or toddler eligible to receive early intervention services based on an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) under Part C of IDEA)
- 3. A child who is eligible for services under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) (i.e., a child eligible to receive services under a 504 Plan)
- 4. A child with a disability, as defined by the state involved (States have flexibility regarding part D of the definition.)

Forty-five states reported disability status for <u>all</u> children receiving child care subsidies, 3 states reported disability status for <u>most</u> children, and 8 states either reported this data for a few of their children or not at all yet. Table 21 in Appendix A describes the data reported by each state.

In reviewing the data in Table 21, keep in mind that states made modifications to their systems to collect this information. For families already receiving child care subsidies when the modifications took place, the child's disability status may not be captured and reported until eligibility redetermination. Although OCC provided a common definition for reporting children with a disability, not all states are following the exact guidance. Children with a disability is self-reported by the family at the time of application in most cases. Parents or guardians answering questions may not know the state's definition, or if the state does not provide meaningful and specific prompts at the time of application, parents may not correctly report the information. This may also be compounded by a reluctance to report because of stigma. While

other records of child disability may exist within the state, child care programs may not have access to the data and potentially are not implementing data sharing agreements. To ensure that data is interpreted correctly, OCC is working with states and territories to resolve these challenges. OCC continues to provide technical assistance to states and territories to improve data reporting.

Date of Most Recent Inspection:

Section 658E(c)(2)(J) of the Act requires states and territories to monitor both licensed and license-exempt CCDF providers. In order to ensure that CCDF providers are monitored at least annually, CCDF lead agencies capture and report inspection dates for these providers. Starting with October 2017, states are reporting the date of the most recent inspection for each provider that serves at least one child receiving a CCDF child care subsidy.

In FY 2018, 11 states reported the most recent inspection date for <u>all</u> providers receiving child care subsidies, 13 states reported the most recent inspection date for <u>most</u> of their providers, and 28 states either reported this data for some of their providers or not at all yet.

CONCLUSION

OCC and ACF appreciate Congressional interest in and support of CCDF and look forward to continued work together to ensure families have access to affordable, high-quality child care options through implementation of the CCDBG Act, effective and efficient investment of the increased CCDF discretionary funds, and tracking improper payments and authorizations. ACF is working with states, territories, and tribes to ensure the priorities set out by Congress are met. Future Reports to Congress will continue to show the impact of CCDBG reauthorization, increased investment, and stakeholder feedback.

Appendix A: FY 2018 CCDF Administrative Data

Table 1 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served (FY 2018)

State/Territory	Average Number of Families	Average Number of Children		
Alabama	15,800	27,900		
Alaska	2,100	3,000		
American Samoa	-	_		
Arizona	18,100	27,100		
Arkansas	3,800	4,900		
California	73,100	107,800		
Colorado	11,800	20,400		
Connecticut	10,800	16,200		
Delaware	4,600	7,300		
District of Columbia	800	1,100		
Florida	70,500	99,100		
Georgia	21,700	24,600		
Guam	600	1,000		
Hawaii	2,200	3,900		
Idaho	4,100	7,100		
Illinois	23,100	41,200		
Indiana	14,500	26,200		
Iowa	10,100	18,100		
Kansas	5,700	10,000		
Kentucky	10,000	18,000		
Louisiana	11,000	17,400		
Maine	2,600	4,100		
Maryland	8,000	13,700		
Massachusetts	18,400	26,700		
Michigan	22,300	39,700		
Minnesota	10,100	20,400		
Mississippi	9,300	16,400		
Missouri	23,800	35,900		
Montana	2,500	3,700		
Nebraska	5,200	9,500		
Nevada	5,100	8,800		
New Hampshire	3,700	5,000		
New Jersey	29,200	43,500		
New Mexico	12,000	19,500		

State/Territory	Average Number of Families	Average Number of Children
New York	61,100	102,200
North Carolina	20,000	38,000
North Dakota	1,800	2,700
Northern Mariana Islands	100	300
Ohio	26,700	50,300
Oklahoma	16,700	27,700
Oregon	7,400	13,400
Pennsylvania	58,000	99,700
Puerto Rico	-	<u>-</u>
Rhode Island	4,300	6,500
South Carolina	7,300	11,600
South Dakota	2,300	3,600
Tennessee	14,400	22,400
Texas	68,600	115,000
Utah	6,200	11,400
Vermont	2,400	3,100
Virgin Islands	-	
Virginia	10,300	18,000
Washington	22,300	38,200
West Virginia	4,900	8,300
Wisconsin	9,900	16,500
Wyoming	1,900	3,000
National Total	813,200	1,321,100

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 21-AUG-2019

- 3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 5. The reported results shown above have been rounded to the nearest 100. The national numbers are simply the sum of the state and territory numbers.
- 6. "-" indicates data not reported.
- 7. GA notified the Office of Child Care that due to their recent transition to a new eligibility system, they encountered extraction issues that resulted in only one child per family being reported in the ACF-801 report. GA is working to resolve this issue.

^{1.} The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.

^{2.} All counts are "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.

Table 2 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates Percent of Children Served by Payment Method (FY 2018)

State/Territory	Grants/Contracts %	Certificates %	Cash %	Total
Alabama	0%	100%	0%	44,313
Alaska	0%	100%	0%	5,669
American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Arizona	0%	100%	0%	46,816
Arkansas	0%	100%	0%	11,203
California	42%	58%	0%	163,727
Colorado	0%	100%	0%	29,467
Connecticut	0%	100%	0%	24,914
Delaware	0%	100%	0%	11,737
District of Columbia	0%	100%	0%	1,592
Florida	0%	100%	0%	143,631
Georgia	3%	97%	0%	81,131
Guam	0%	71%	29%	1,584
Hawaii	0%	0%	100%	6,784
Idaho	0%	100%	0%	11,639
Illinois	0%	100%	0%	63,506
Indiana	1%	99%	0%	38,031
Iowa	0%	100%	0%	22,998
Kansas	0%	100%	0%	17,180
Kentucky	0%	100%	0%	31,429
Louisiana	0%	100%	0%	22,339
Maine	0%	100%	0%	6,087
Maryland	0%	100%	0%	19,697
Massachusetts	39%	61%	0%	38,394
Michigan	0%	82%	18%	59,286
Minnesota	0%	100%	0%	29,227
Mississippi	3%	97%	0%	26,889
Missouri	0%	100%	0%	58,411
Montana	0%	99%	1%	6,602
Nebraska	0%	100%	0%	15,967
Nevada	19%	81%	0%	16,969
New Hampshire	0%	100%	0%	7,860
New Jersey	0%	100%	0%	74,704
New Mexico	0%	100%	0%	29,534
New York	38%	62%	0%	148,961

State/Territory	Grants/Contracts %	Certificates %	Cash %	Total
North Carolina	0%	100%	0%	70,717
North Dakota	0%	100%	0%	4,791
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	100%	0%	436
Ohio	0%	100%	0%	74,226
Oklahoma	0%	100%	0%	58,733
Oregon	1%	99%	0%	19,277
Pennsylvania	0%	100%	0%	134,343
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	0%	100%	0%	8,453
South Carolina	0%	100%	0%	21,792
South Dakota	2%	98%	0%	6,325
Tennessee	0%	100%	0%	52,960
Texas	0%	100%	0%	176,043
Utah	0%	100%	0%	18,074
Vermont	1%	99%	0%	4,944
Virgin Islands	-	-	_	926
Virginia	0%	100%	0%	28,888
Washington	0%	100%	0%	64,257
West Virginia	0%	100%	0%	14,352
Wisconsin	0%	100%	0%	27,588
Wyoming	0%	100%	0%	5,306
National Total	7%	92%	1%	2,110,711

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 21-AUG-2019

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-800 data for FY 2018. The ACF-800 is based on an annual unduplicated count of families and children; i.e., a family or child that receives one hour of service on one day is counted the same as a family or child that receives full-time care throughout the fiscal year.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 4. At the time of publication, neither American Samoa nor Puerto Rico had submitted any ACF-800 data for FY 2018. Virgin Islands had submitted partial data, and all other states and territories had submitted their full ACF-800 data for FY 2018.
- 5. "-" indicates data not reported. Virgin Islands did not fully report payment method data. While the unduplicated counts of children served are included in the final column of the table, they are not included in the denominator for the calculation of percentage of children served by payment method.
- 6. The National Total row does not include the data from Virgin Islands because they did not fully report payment data, nor from American Samoa and Puerto Rico because they did not report ACF-800 data. See footnotes #4 and #5.

Table 3
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children Served by Types of Care (FY 2018)

State/Territory	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	0%	3%	2%	95%	0%	100%
Alaska	0%	19%	8%	71%	2%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	2%	6%	4%	88%	0%	100%
Arkansas	0%	4%	0%	95%	1%	100%
California	0%	33%	14%	53%	0%	100%
Colorado	0%	8%	0%	63%	29%	100%
Connecticut	10%	35%	0%	55%	0%	100%
Delaware	0%	12%	3%	84%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	0%	2%	0%	96%	1%	100%
Florida	0%	5%	0%	95%	0%	100%
Georgia	0%	3%	0%	74%	24%	100%
Guam	1%	0%	0%	99%	0%	100%
Hawaii	54%	23%	0%	22%	0%	100%
Idaho	1%	11%	12%	76%	0%	100%
Illinois	9%	38%	4%	49%	1%	100%
Indiana	0%	36%	0%	64%	0%	100%
Iowa	0%	31%	7%	60%	2%	100%
Kansas	2%	47%	0%	52%	0%	100%
Kentucky	0%	3%	1%	95%	0%	100%
Louisiana	0%	3%	0%	93%	4%	100%
Maine	1%	30%	0%	69%	1%	100%
Maryland	2%	30%	0%	67%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	1%	2%	23%	75%	0%	100%
Michigan	10%	20%	14%	57%	0%	100%
Minnesota	0%	17%	0%	83%	0%	100%
Mississippi	0%	4%	0%	95%	0%	100%
Missouri	1%	15%	2%	82%	0%	100%
Montana	1%	10%	37%	52%	0%	100%
Nebraska	0%	17%	7%	75%	0%	100%
Nevada	9%	10%	1%	79%	2%	100%
New Hampshire	1%	7%	0%	91%	1%	100%
New Jersey	0%	7%	0%	92%	0%	100%
New Mexico	5%	6%	5%	84%	0%	100%
New York	10%	12%	33%	45%	0%	100%

State/Territory	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
North Carolina	0%	4%	0%	86%	10%	100%
North Dakota	0%	21%	35%	44%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	5%	2%	93%	0%	100%
Ohio	0%	13%	3%	83%	1%	100%
Oklahoma	0%	12%	0%	86%	2%	100%
Oregon	10%	36%	20%	35%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	0%	11%	4%	84%	1%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	0%	21%	0%	75%	4%	100%
South Carolina	0%	3%	1%	94%	2%	100%
South Dakota	1%	31%	3%	62%	3%	100%
Tennessee	0%	5%	5%	90%	0%	100%
Texas	0%	1%	1%	78%	20%	100%
Utah	2%	30%	0%	68%	0%	100%
Vermont	0%	25%	0%	74%	1%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	_	-	-	-
Virginia	0%	13%	0%	87%	0%	100%
Washington	0%	19%	0%	46%	35%	100%
West Virginia	0%	26%	9%	65%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	100%
Wyoming	2%	22%	12%	63%	1%	100%
National Total	2%	14%	6%	73%	4%	100%

Notes applicable to this table:

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.

Data as of: 21-AUG-2019

- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 4. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 5. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).
- 6. For consistency between related reports involving setting data, children with invalid or missing data for care type, hours, or payment for any setting(s) are reported in the Invalid/Not Reported category.
- 7. "-" indicates data not reported.
- 8. CO, TX, and WA have high percentage of out of range/invalid or missing hours and payments. See footnote #6. States are working to correct issue.
- 9. GA notified the Office of Child Care that due to their recent transition to a new eligibility system, they encountered extraction issues that is resulting in high invalid setting data. GA is working to resolve issue.

Table 4 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Children Served in Regulated Settings vs.

Settings Legally Operating Without Regulation (FY 2018)

State/Territory	gs Legally Operat Licensed/ Regulated	Legally Operating Without	Invalid/ Not	Total
	Regulateu	Regulation	Reported	
Alabama	57%	43%	0%	100%
Alaska	97%	1%	2%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Arizona	95%	5%	0%	100%
Arkansas	99%	0%	1%	100%
California	80%	20%	0%	100%
Colorado	71%	1%	29%	100%
Connecticut	69%	31%	0%	100%
Delaware	94%	6%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	99%	0%	1%	100%
Florida	93%	7%	0%	100%
Georgia	76%	0%	24%	100%
Guam	99%	1%	0%	100%
Hawaii	28%	72%	0%	100%
Idaho	95%	5%	0%	100%
Illinois	73%	26%	1%	100%
Indiana	79%	21%	0%	100%
Iowa	95%	3%	2%	100%
Kansas	93%	7%	0%	100%
Kentucky	99%	1%	0%	100%
Louisiana	93%	3%	4%	100%
Maine	85%	15%	1%	100%
Maryland	95%	5%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	99%	1%	0%	100%
Michigan	79%	21%	0%	100%
Minnesota	89%	11%	0%	100%
Mississippi	99%	1%	0%	100%
Missouri	77%	23%	0%	100%
Montana	94%	6%	0%	100%
Nebraska	92%	7%	0%	100%
Nevada	66%	33%	2%	100%
New Hampshire	95%	4%	1%	100%
New Jersey	99%	1%	0%	100%
New Mexico	91%	8%	0%	100%
New York	73%	27%	0%	100%

State/Territory	Licensed/ Regulated	Legally Operating Without Regulation	Invalid/ Not Reported	Total
North Carolina	90%	0%	10%	100%
North Dakota	86%	14%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	95%	5%	0%	100%
Ohio	99%	0%	1%	100%
Oklahoma	98%	0%	2%	100%
Oregon	74%	26%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	93%	6%	1%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-		-
Rhode Island	93%	3%	4%	100%
South Carolina	90%	8%	2%	100%
South Dakota	86%	11%	3%	100%
Tennessee	99%	1%	0%	100%
Texas	80%	0%	20%	100%
Utah	96%	3%	0%	100%
Vermont	99%	0%	1%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-		-
Virginia	99%	1%	0%	100%
Washington	65%	0%	35%	100%
West Virginia	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wyoming	90%	9%	1%	100%
National Total	85%	10%	4%	100%

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 21-AUG-2019

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 4. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 5. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).
- 6. For consistency between related reports involving setting data, children with invalid or missing data for care type, hours, or payment for any setting(s) are reported in the Invalid/Not Reported category.
- 7. "-" indicates data not reported.
- 8. CO, TX, and WA have high percentage of out of range/invalid or missing hours and payments. See footnote #6. States are working to correct issue.
- 9. GA notified the Office of Child Care that due to their recent transition to a new eligibility system, they encountered extraction issues that is resulting in high invalid setting data. GA is working to resolve issue.

Table 5 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Of Children in Settings Legally Operating Without Regulation, Average Monthly Percent Served by Relatives vs. Non-Relatives (FY 2018)

State/Territory	Relative	Non-Relative	Total %	Total Count
Alabama	96%	4%	100%	371
Alaska	76%	24%	100%	41
American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Arizona	100%	0%	100%	1,387
Arkansas	0%	100%	100%	6
California	76%	24%	100%	17,760
Colorado	82%	18%	100%	132
Connecticut	98%	2%	100%	4,002
Delaware	100%	0%	100%	72
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	0
Florida	0%	100%	100%	1
Georgia	59%	41%	100%	83
Guam	67%	33%	100%	6
Hawaii	79%	21%	100%	2,753
Idaho	51%	49%	100%	205
Illinois	72%	28%	100%	9,183
Indiana	40%	60%	100%	209
Iowa	5%	95%	100%	539
Kansas	89%	11%	100%	676
Kentucky	61%	39%	100%	119
Louisiana	16%	84%	100%	562
Maine	50%	50%	100%	565
Maryland	90%	10%	100%	641
Massachusetts	36%	64%	100%	294
Michigan	69%	31%	100%	8,047
Minnesota	60%	40%	100%	365
Mississippi	17%	83%	100%	196
Missouri	37%	63%	100%	3,903
Montana	54%	46%	100%	220
Nebraska	18%	82%	100%	692
Nevada	74%	26%	100%	1,470
New Hampshire	59%	41%	100%	152
New Jersey	57%	43%	100%	487
New Mexico	49%	51%	100%	1,630
New York	65%	35%	100%	17,638

State/Territory	Relative	Non-Relative	Total %	Total Count
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	0
North Dakota	55%	45%	100%	388
Northern Mariana Islands	100%	0%	100%	13
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	0
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	0
Oregon	51%	49%	100%	3,367
Pennsylvania	100%	0%	100%	6,069
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	28%	72%	100%	60
South Carolina	66%	34%	100%	368
South Dakota	76%	24%	100%	403
Tennessee	16%	84%	100%	181
Texas	100%	0%	100%	416
Utah	6%	94%	100%	363
Vermont	100%	0%	100%	4
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-
Virginia	0%	100%	100%	87
Washington	56%	44%	100%	9
West Virginia	25%	75%	100%	8
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	0
Wyoming	39%	61%	100%	277
National Total	70%	30%	100%	86,422

Notes applicable to this table:

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding. In this table, centers operating without regulation (data element 26 = 11) were not included because a determination could not be made if they are relative or non-relative.
- 4. In some states there were no children served in unregulated settings and thus the percent is "NA" since division by zero is undefined. States with no Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation include: District of Columbia, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).
- 7. For consistency between related reports involving setting data, children with invalid or missing data for care type, hours, or payment for any setting(s) are reported in the Invalid/Not Reported category.
- 8. "-" indicates data not reported.
- 9. CO, TX, and WA have high percentage of out of range/invalid or missing hours and payments. See footnote #6. States are working to correct issue.
- 10. GA notified the Office of Child Care that due to their recent transition to a new eligibility system, they encountered extraction issues that is resulting in high invalid setting data. GA is working to resolve issue.

Table 6 Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children Served in All Types of Care (FY 2018)

			- 11	verage mon	iniy i ci cciiti			An Types of C	`				
State	Total % of Children	Child's Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Family Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Group Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Center (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Child's Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Child's Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home-Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Center (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Invalid/Not Reported
Alabama	100%	0%	2%	2%	54%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	41%	0%
Alaska	100%	0%	18%	8%	71%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	100%	0%	3%	4%	88%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Arkansas	100%	0%	4%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
California	100%	0%	16%	14%	49%	0%	0%	12%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Colorado	100%	0%	8%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%
Connecticut	100%	0%	20%	0%	49%	10%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Delaware	100%	0%	12%	3%	80%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
District of Columbia	100%	0%	2%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Florida	100%	0%	5%	0%	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Georgia	100%	0%	2%	0%	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%
Guam	100%	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hawaii	100%	0%	7%	0%	22%	43%	11%	13%	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%

State	Total % of Children	Child's Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Family Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Group Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Center (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Child's Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Child's Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home-Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Center (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Invalid/Not Reported
Idaho	100%	0%	9%	12%	74%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Illinois	100%	0%	24%	4%	46%	6%	2%	10%	4%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Indiana	100%	0%	35%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%
Iowa	100%	0%	29%	7%	60%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Kansas	100%	0%	41%	0%	52%	1%	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kentucky	100%	0%	3%	1%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Louisiana	100%	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Maine	100%	0%	17%	0%	68%	0%	0%	7%	6%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Maryland	100%	0%	28%	0%	67%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	1%	23%	75%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Michigan	100%	0%	9%	14%	55%	3%	6%	11%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Minnesota	100%	0%	15%	0%	74%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Mississippi	100%	0%	3%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missouri	100%	0%	5%	2%	70%	1%	0%	3%	7%	0%	0%	12%	0%
Montana	100%	0%	5%	37%	52%	1%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nebraska	100%	0%	10%	7%	75%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%

State	Total % of Children	Child's Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Family Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Group Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Center (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Child's Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Child's Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home-Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Center (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Invalid/Not Reported
Nevada	100%	0%	2%	1%	63%	6%	3%	6%	2%	0%	0%	16%	2%
New Hampshire	100%	0%	5%	0%	90%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
New Jersey	100%	0%	7%	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
New Mexico	100%	0%	2%	5%	84%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
New York	100%	0%	5%	33%	35%	7%	4%	4%	2%	0%	0%	10%	0%
North Carolina	100%	0%	4%	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
North Dakota	100%	0%	7%	35%	44%	0%	0%	8%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Northern Mariana Islands	100%	0%	0%	2%	93%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ohio	100%	0%	13%	3%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Oklahoma	100%	0%	12%	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Oregon	100%	0%	20%	20%	34%	3%	6%	10%	6%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Pennsylvania	100%	0%	5%	4%	84%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	100%	0%	20%	0%	73%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%
South Carolina	100%	0%	0%	1%	89%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	5%	2%
South Dakota	100%	0%	21%	3%	62%	0%	1%	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%

State	Total % of Children	Child's Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Family Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Group Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Center (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Child's Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Child's Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home-Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Center (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Invalid/Not Reported
Tennessee	100%	0%	4%	5%	90%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Texas	100%	0%	1%	1%	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Utah	100%	1%	28%	0%	68%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vermont	100%	0%	25%	0%	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	100%	0%	13%	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Washington	100%	0%	19%	0%	46%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%
West Virginia	100%	0%	26%	9%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wisconsin	100%	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wyoming	100%	0%	15%	12%	63%	1%	1%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%
National Total	100%	0%	10%	6%	70%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	4%	4%

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 21-AUG-2019

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 4. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 5. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).

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- 6. For consistency between related reports involving setting data, children with invalid or missing data for care type, hours, or payment for any setting(s) are reported in the Invalid/Not Reported category.

- "." indicates data not reported.
 CO, TX, and WA have high percentage of out of range/invalid or missing hours and payments. See footnote #6. States are working to correct issue.
 GA notified the Office of Child Care that due to their recent transition to a new eligibility system, they encountered extraction issues that is resulting in high invalid setting data. GA is working to resolve issue.

Table 7 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Number of Child care Providers Receiving CCDF Funds (FY 2018)

State	Total Number of Providers	Child's Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Family Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Group Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Center (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Child's Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Child's Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home-Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Non-Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Center (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)
Alabama	1,717	0	164	118	606	4	19	252	0	0	0	554
Alaska	488	0	184	60	208	2	10	24	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	2,746	45	307	185	1,156	322	0	731	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	706	0	88	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	42,814	0	9,429	5,488	3,953	196	41	16,904	6,291	0	0	512
Colorado	2,151	0	577	0	1,371	80	17	83	21	0	0	2
Connecticut	5,440	10	982	17	1,157	1,328	2	1,795	22	0	0	127
Delaware	978	0	382	57	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	158
District of Columbia	298	0	49	0	247	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	8,102	0	1,609	0	5,378	0	0	0	3	0	0	1,112
Georgia	3,596	0	597	0	2,862	24	0	57	56	0	0	0
Guam	58	0	1	0	54	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2,763	0	218	3	175	1,371	403	413	173	0	0	7
Idaho	990	0	0	227	468	17	13	43	222	0	0	0
Illinois	30,561	0	4,444	372	2,329	5,990	2,397	9,959	4,344	0	0	726
Indiana	3,375	0	2,023	0	512	2	2	43	79	0	0	714
Iowa	3,573	0	1,660	346	1,012	5	179	16	355	0	0	0
Kansas	2,407	0	1,292	0	628	93	0	394	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1,784	0	159	50	1,430	28	17	47	53	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,515	0	0	0	1,260	5	3	30	201	0	0	16
Maine	1,137	0	345	0	413	15	11	132	219	0	0	2

State	Total Number of Providers	Child's Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Family Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Group Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Center (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Child's Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Child's Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home-Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Non-Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Center (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)
Maryland	3,124	0	1,453	0	1,343	120	50	141	14	0	0	3
Massachusetts	5,609	0	271	2,742	2,077	174	83	262	0	0	0	0
Michigan	8,713	0	1,249	1,104	1,986	1,304	937	2,120	0	0	0	13
Minnesota	4,386	0	2,238	0	1,110	21	22	183	126	0	0	686
Mississippi	1,076	0	0	1	963	6	33	21	52	0	0	0
Missouri	4,410	0	437	99	1,343	68	21	443	1,370	0	0	629
Montana	978	0	132	369	242	18	10	119	88	0	0	0
Nebraska	2,558	0	492	280	711	16	84	288	687	0	0	0
Nevada	1,800	0	84	20	293	346	177	441	140	0	0	299
New Hampshire	865	0	95	0	653	18	7	38	40	0	0	14
New Jersey	5,670	0	1,368	0	3,617	90	49	274	272	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,527	0	897	60	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	34,413	0	2,731	7,247	3,684	7,046	3,972	5,294	4,076	0	0	363
North Carolina	4,275	0	1,023	0	3,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,028	0	126	469	177	0	0	166	90	0	0	0
Northern Mariana	1.5	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Islands	15	8	2.700	241	10	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Ohio Oklahoma	6,143 1,817	13	2,799 760	0	3,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4,424		948		1,044 818		497		794		0	22
Oregon Pennsylvania	11,591	5	1,281	551 673	4,670	268 47	1	521 4,906	13	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	11,391		1,201		4,070		-		- 13		0	0
Rhode Island	820	0	419	2	338	0	0	29	32	0	0	0
				58			1					196
South Carolina	1,447 1,006	0	119 358	38	683 281	16	46	244 255	130 28	0	0	0
South Dakota		0				0			109	0	0	8
Tennessee	1,871	0	191	216	1,335		0	11				
Texas	7,753	0	604	619	6,116	0	102	414	0	0	0	0
Utah	1,467	0	750	0	312	10	103	12	254	0	0	26

State	Total Number of Providers	Child's Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Family Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Group Home (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Center (Licensed or Regulated Providers)	Child's Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Child's Home- Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Family Home-Non- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Group Home- Non-Relative (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)	Center (Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation)
Vermont	1,258	0	510	0	551	58	1	137	1	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2,182	0	802	0	1,309	0	0	32	28	0	0	11
Washington	13,342	0	2,400	0	1,649	4,172	3,273	1,848	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,509	0	1,003	134	368	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,411	9	1,337	0	2,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	561	0	146	84	179	24	12	61	55	0	0	0
National Total	258,248	90	51,533	21,931	73,062	23,309	12,498	49,183	20,438	3	1	6,200

Notes applicable to this table:

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-800 data for FY 2018, an unduplicated annual count.
- 2. This data has not been adjusted by the pooling factor (unadjusted data) because ACF-800 Data Element 6a is reported as a count of providers receiving CCDF funding.
- 3. Note that this table reports the number of providers (not the number of children). A provider that serves only one child per day is counted the same as, for example, a provider serving 200 children per day.
- 4. At the time of publication, neither American Samoa nor Puerto Rico had submitted any ACF-800 data for FY 2018. Virgin Islands had submitted partial data, and all other States and Territories had submitted their full ACF-800 data for FY 2018.
- 5. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 8 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Consumer Education Strategies Summary (FY 2018) Method

State	Print Materials (method)	Counseling from Resource and Referral Agencies (method)	Mass Media (Method)	Electronic Media (Method)	Estimated Number of Families Receiving Consumer Education
Alabama	Y	Y	N	Y	118,794
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	101,430
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	65,518
Arkansas	Y	Y	N	Y	9,982
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	1,929,662
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y	82,151
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	23,700
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y	17,927
District of Columbia	N	Y	N	Y	8,225
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	248,384
Georgia	N	Y	Y	Y	4,116
Guam	Y	Y	Y	Y	150
Hawaii	Y	Y	N	N	3,860
Idaho	Y	Y	N	Y	2,146
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y	144,596
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	21,508
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	5,000
Kansas	Y	N	Y	Y	79,978
Kentucky	Y	Y	N	Y	38,457
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	12,291
Maine	Y	N	N	Y	8,634
Maryland	Y	Y	N	Y	219,776
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y	40,906
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y	176,105
Minnesota	Y	Y	N	Y	80,799
Mississippi	Y	Y	N	Y	13,769
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	17,995
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	70,598
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y	16,974
Nevada	Y	Y	N	Y	9,673
	T -			_	

Y

Y

Y

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New Mexico

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

Y

N

Y

Y

8,041

566,858

17,571

State	Print Materials (method)	Counseling from Resource and Referral Agencies (method)	Mass Media (Method)	Electronic Media (Method)	Estimated Number of Families Receiving Consumer Education
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	1,133,788
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	243,232
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	2,268
Northern Mariana Islands	Y	Y	Y	Y	10,714
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y	109,790
Oklahoma	Y	Y	N	Y	258,741
Oregon	Y	Y	N	Y	181,492
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	N	Y	3,914
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	Y	N	N	Y	9,040
South Carolina	Y	Y	N	Y	38,595
South Dakota	Y	Y	N	Y	84,585
Tennessee	Y	Y	N	Y	21,983
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	105,279
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	10,287
Vermont	Y	Y	N	Y	9,171
Virgin Islands	Y	Y	N	Y	3500
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	16,218
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	13,000
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	5,290
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	131,000
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	28,333
Total Yes	52	51	34	52	6,585,794

Notes applicable to this table:

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-800 data for FY 2018, an unduplicated annual count.
- 2. This data has not been adjusted by the pooling factor (unadjusted data) because it is impossible to tell which families receiving consumer information also received CCDF funding.
- 3. Beginning FY 2016, states and territories are only required to report the Methods of consumer education activities (not content).
- 4. At the time of publication, neither American Samoa nor Puerto Rico had submitted any ACF-800 data for FY 2018. Virgin Islands had submitted partial data, and all other states and territories had submitted their full ACF-800 data for FY 2018.
- 5. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 9
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Children in Care by Age Group (FY 2018)

		tilly I CI	centuges	01 011114			ge Grou	J (1 1 20)		
State	0 to < 1 yr	1 yr to < 2 yrs	2 yrs to < 3 yrs	3 yrs to < 4 yrs	4 yrs to < 5 yrs	5 yrs to < 6 yrs	6 yrs to < 13 yrs	13+ yrs	Invalid/ Not Reported	Total
Alabama	6%	11%	13%	13%	12%	9%	35%	1%	0%	100%
Alaska	5%	11%	14%	15%	14%	11%	29%	0%	0%	100%
American Samoa	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	5%	10%	12%	13%	13%	10%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Arkansas	9%	14%	16%	16%	17%	11%	17%	0%	0%	100%
California	2%	5%	9%	16%	21%	12%	35%	1%	0%	100%
Colorado	5%	9%	12%	14%	13%	11%	35%	0%	0%	100%
Connecticut	5%	10%	14%	15%	14%	9%	32%	1%	0%	100%
Delaware	6%	10%	12%	13%	12%	10%	37%	0%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	7%	17%	22%	18%	9%	6%	20%	0%	0%	100%
Florida	5%	11%	15%	16%	15%	12%	26%	0%	0%	100%
Georgia	5%	10%	14%	14%	13%	9%	34%	1%	0%	100%
Guam	7%	16%	18%	17%	17%	10%	15%	0%	0%	100%
Hawaii	5%	12%	15%	16%	12%	8%	32%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	6%	11%	14%	14%	13%	12%	30%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	6%	10%	12%	12%	11%	9%	40%	1%	0%	100%
Indiana	1%	5%	10%	13%	16%	14%	41%	0%	0%	100%
Iowa	7%	11%	12%	13%	12%	10%	35%	1%	0%	100%
Kansas	5%	10%	13%	14%	14%	11%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	7%	12%	14%	14%	13%	10%	31%	1%	0%	100%
Louisiana	5%	14%	18%	19%	15%	9%	21%	0%	0%	100%
Maine	5%	11%	13%	15%	15%	9%	32%	0%	0%	100%
Maryland	4%	10%	13%	14%	13%	9%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	4%	10%	13%	15%	14%	10%	34%	0%	0%	100%
Michigan	5%	11%	13%	14%	13%	9%	34%	1%	0%	100%
Minnesota	5%	10%	12%	12%	12%	10%	38%	0%	0%	100%
Mississippi	4%	9%	12%	12%	12%	10%	40%	0%	0%	100%
Missouri	6%	11%	14%	15%	14%	10%	30%	1%	0%	100%
Montana	6%	12%	15%	16%	15%	11%	25%	0%	0%	100%
Nebraska	7%	10%	12%	13%	12%	10%	37%	0%	0%	100%
Nevada	6%	10%	12%	13%	13%	9%	36%	0%	0%	100%
New Hampshire	5%	11%	15%	16%	17%	13%	23%	0%	0%	100%
New Jersey	4%	11%	14%	14%	12%	9%	35%	1%	0%	100%
New Mexico	5%	10%	13%	14%	14%	11%	33%	0%	0%	100%
New York	4%	9%	13%	15%	12%	8%	39%	1%	0%	100%

State	0 to < 1 yr	1 yr to < 2 yrs	2 yrs to	3 yrs to <4 yrs	4 yrs to	5 yrs to < 6 yrs	6 yrs to < 13 yrs	13+ yrs	Invalid/ Not Reported	Total
North Carolina	3%	9%	11%	13%	15%	9%	40%	1%	0%	100%
North Dakota	8%	13%	15%	16%	15%	11%	21%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	3%	8%	11%	10%	11%	10%	47%	0%	0%	100%
Ohio	6%	10%	12%	13%	13%	10%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	5%	9%	11%	11%	10%	7%	22%	0%	25%	100%
Oregon	4%	9%	12%	13%	13%	11%	37%	1%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	4%	9%	12%	13%	12%	11%	39%	1%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	4%	8%	11%	13%	13%	11%	40%	1%	0%	100%
South Carolina	6%	14%	17%	17%	13%	8%	24%	0%	0%	100%
South Dakota	7%	12%	13%	13%	13%	11%	30%	0%	0%	100%
Tennessee	7%	15%	19%	19%	16%	9%	15%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	5%	11%	13%	14%	13%	10%	34%	0%	0%	100%
Utah	5%	9%	12%	13%	13%	11%	37%	0%	0%	100%
Vermont	4%	9%	12%	14%	15%	11%	35%	0%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	4%	9%	13%	15%	13%	10%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	5%	10%	12%	13%	13%	11%	36%	0%	0%	100%
West Virginia	6%	11%	13%	14%	12%	10%	35%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	7%	11%	13%	14%	12%	9%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Wyoming	6%	12%	15%	15%	14%	10%	27%	0%	0%	100%
National	5%	10%	13%	14%	14%	10%	34%	0%	1%	100%

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- $6. \ The \ Invalid/Not \ Reported \ category \ only \ includes \ children \ with \ an \ invalid \ year/month \ of \ birth \ or \ report \ date.$
- 7. "-" indicates data not reported.
- 8. Oklahoma reported invalid month and year of birth for most children reported on the ACF-801 during the first quarter of FY 2018, which is evidenced in the high percent of invalid records. OK corrected this error in subsequent FY 2018 submissions.

Table 10 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Reasons for Receiving Care, Average Monthly Percentage of Families (FY 2018)

State/Territory	Employment	Training/ Education	Both Employment & Training/Education	Protective Services	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	83%	4%	2%	10%	0%	100%
Alaska	68%	2%	11%	20%	0%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	•	-	-	-
Arizona	48%	0%	3%	49%	0%	100%
Arkansas	43%	5%	4%	30%	18%	100%
California	84%	10%	4%	2%	0%	100%
Colorado	68%	8%	17%	0%	8%	100%
Connecticut	95%	3%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Delaware	74%	3%	10%	13%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	76%	4%	14%	6%	0%	100%
Florida	51%	3%	18%	29%	0%	100%
Georgia	36%	5%	1%	30%	28%	100%
Guam	84%	6%	8%	1%	0%	100%
Hawaii	88%	6%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	84%	4%	12%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	95%	3%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Indiana	89%	5%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Iowa	95%	2%	0%	3%	0%	100%
Kansas	93%	1%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	71%	2%	11%	16%	0%	100%
Louisiana	75%	5%	10%	10%	0%	100%
Maine	87%	3%	9%	0%	2%	100%
Maryland	77%	9%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	71%	8%	0%	21%	0%	100%
Michigan	84%	1%	12%	1%	2%	100%
Minnesota	85%	4%	12%	0%	0%	100%
Mississippi	56%	17%	3%	24%	0%	100%
Missouri	59%	5%	4%	32%	0%	100%
Montana	48%	13%	10%	29%	0%	100%
Nebraska	78%	3%	6%	13%	0%	100%
Nevada	89%	1%	1%	10%	0%	100%
New Hampshire	82%	9%	0%	8%	0%	100%
New Jersey	82%	7%	4%	8%	0%	100%
New Mexico	77%	14%	9%	0%	0%	100%
New York	88%	6%	2%	4%	0%	100%
North Carolina	90%	5%	2%	2%	0%	100%

State/Territory	Employment	Training/ Education	Both Employment & Training/Education	Protective Services	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
North Dakota	91%	5%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	88%	3%	7%	2%	0%	100%
Ohio	83%	1%	15%	0%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	89%	8%	2%	1%	0%	100%
Oregon	92%	1%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	85%	4%	9%	0%	2%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	81%	5%	0%	0%	14%	100%
South Carolina	70%	16%	1%	13%	0%	100%
South Dakota	62%	7%	7%	24%	0%	100%
Tennessee	63%	15%	23%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	60%	8%	4%	28%	1%	100%
Utah	95%	0%	4%	0%	2%	100%
Vermont	52%	17%	1%	30%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	1	-	-	-
Virginia	89%	5%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	22%	6%	67%	0%	4%	100%
West Virginia	89%	4%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	83%	0%	2%	11%	5%	100%
Wyoming	98%	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%
National	74%	6%	8%	11%	1%	100%

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month was directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. The Invalid/Not Reported only includes family records with an invalid or missing number for ACF-801 element 6, Reason for Receiving Subsidized Child Care.
- 7. Several states only capture the primary reason for receiving services and therefore do not report any families in Both Employment and Training/Education categories. States reporting no families in this combination category of Both Employment and Training/Education are the Iowa, New Hampshire. Rhode Island, and Wyoming.
- 8. OCC has observed some issues with income reporting across most states to varying degrees. OCC is working with states to address and resolve internal inconsistencies between ACF-801 element 6 (reason for receiving a subsidy), element 9 (total income for determining eligibility), and elements 10 through 15 (sources of income).
- 9. Beginning FY 2011, states and territories were no longer allowed to report "Other" as a Reason for Care. 10. "-" indicates data not reported.
- 11. Due to GA's recent transition to a new eligibility system, GA encountered extraction issues that is resulting in high invalid reason for care data.

 GA is working to resolve issue.
- 12. Rhode Island informed the Office of Child Care that they have a high number of "Invalid/Not Reported" records because of an extraction logic issue which is also impacting the number of protective services cases.

- 13. Arkansas is experiencing technical difficulties with a higher number of invalid data.14. Washington is reviewing the reported ACF-801 data to determine if reason for care was reported correctly.

Table 11 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Children by Racial Group (FY 2018)

State/Territory	Native	Asian	Black/ African American	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Multi- Racial	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	0%	0%	79%	0%	19%	2%	0%	100%
Alaska	8%	3%	9%	2%	49%	24%	6%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	5%	0%	20%	0%	59%	15%	0%	100%
Arkansas	0%	0%	40%	0%	47%	3%	9%	100%
California	2%	5%	21%	1%	70%	2%	0%	100%
Colorado	1%	1%	11%	0%	35%	6%	46%	100%
Connecticut	0%	1%	34%	1%	31%	8%	24%	100%
Delaware	0%	1%	65%	0%	34%	0%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	1%	0%	86%	1%	11%	0%	1%	100%
Florida	0%	0%	48%	0%	43%	4%	4%	100%
Georgia	0%	0%	75%	0%	21%	2%	1%	100%
Guam	0%	3%	0%	95%	0%	2%	0%	100%
Hawaii	0%	18%	1%	34%	9%	38%	0%	100%
Idaho	0%	0%	7%	0%	84%	1%	8%	100%
Illinois	0%	1%	44%	0%	18%	4%	33%	100%
Indiana	0%	0%	52%	0%	39%	9%	0%	100%
Iowa	0%	1%	19%	0%	68%	8%	4%	100%
Kansas	1%	0%	24%	0%	58%	15%	2%	100%
Kentucky	0%	0%	32%	0%	58%	4%	6%	100%
Louisiana	1%	0%	72%	0%	21%	6%	0%	100%
Maine	0%	0%	11%	0%	73%	4%	11%	100%
Maryland	0%	1%	82%	0%	12%	5%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	0%	2%	17%	0%	27%	2%	52%	100%
Michigan	1%	0%	54%	0%	42%	2%	2%	100%
Minnesota	1%	2%	54%	0%	32%	7%	5%	100%
Mississippi	0%	0%	84%	0%	15%	1%	0%	100%
Missouri	0%	0%	46%	0%	36%	2%	15%	100%
Montana	14%	0%	2%	1%	72%	4%	7%	100%
Nebraska	2%	0%	27%	0%	50%	10%	9%	100%
Nevada	1%	1%	43%	1%	45%	2%	6%	100%
New Hampshire	0%	0%	4%	0%	69%	3%	24%	100%
New Jersey	0%	1%	45%	1%	41%	1%	10%	100%
New Mexico	7%	0%	5%	0%	77%	3%	7%	100%
New York	1%	3%	38%	2%	38%	6%	12%	100%

State/Territory	Native	Asian	Black/ African American	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Multi- Racial	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
North Carolina	3%	0%	65%	0%	30%	1%	0%	100%
North Dakota	12%	0%	16%	1%	64%	7%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	40%	0%	47%	0%	12%	0%	100%
Ohio	0%	0%	56%	0%	31%	6%	7%	100%
Oklahoma	5%	0%	28%	0%	56%	10%	0%	100%
Oregon	2%	1%	12%	1%	81%	4%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	0%	1%	49%	0%	31%	3%	15%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	1%	0%	10%	0%	23%	1%	66%	100%
South Carolina	0%	0%	63%	0%	26%	6%	4%	100%
South Dakota	25%	0%	5%	0%	57%	13%	0%	100%
Tennessee	0%	0%	69%	0%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	0%	0%	26%	0%	44%	2%	28%	100%
Utah	1%	0%	3%	0%	22%	0%	73%	100%
Vermont	0%	1%	4%	0%	90%	4%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	0%	2%	63%	0%	34%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	3%	2%	19%	1%	45%	0%	30%	100%
West Virginia	0%	0%	12%	0%	71%	14%	2%	100%
Wisconsin	1%	1%	34%	0%	23%	6%	36%	100%
Wyoming	2%	0%	4%	0%	81%	0%	12%	100%
National	1%	1%	40%	1%	41%	4%	12%	100%

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.

- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. The multi-racial category includes any child where more than one race was answered Yes (1). Several states do not capture and report more than one race per child and thus do not provide multi-racial data.
- 7. The Invalid/Not Reported category includes children where one or more race fields had anything other than a No (0) or Yes (1), blank, null, or space.
- 8. Several states and territories are still reporting ethnicity (Latino/Hispanic) as a race rather than as an ethnicity in accordance with the Pre-FY 2000 Technical Bulletin 3 standard. In many of these instances, if a child is designated as Latino, no race is designated.
- 9. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 12 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Children by Latino Ethnicity (FY 2018)

State	Latino	Not Latino	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	1%	99%	0%	100%
Alaska	11%	87%	2%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Arizona	34%	66%	0%	100%
Arkansas	10%	90%	0%	100%
California	58%	42%	0%	100%
Colorado	27%	73%	0%	100%
Connecticut	44%	56%	0%	100%
Delaware	13%	87%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	14%	85%	1%	100%
Florida	35%	65%	0%	100%
Georgia	5%	95%	0%	100%
Guam	0%	100%	0%	100%
Hawaii	10%	90%	0%	100%
Idaho	22%	75%	3%	100%
Illinois	21%	60%	19%	100%
Indiana	11%	89%	0%	100%
Iowa	13%	87%	0%	100%
Kansas	12%	88%	0%	100%
Kentucky	6%	94%	0%	100%
Louisiana	3%	97%	0%	100%
Maine	3%	97%	0%	100%
Maryland	5%	95%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	13%	87%	0%	100%
Michigan	5%	95%	0%	100%
Minnesota	5%	95%	0%	100%
Mississippi	1%	99%	0%	100%
Missouri	10%	78%	13%	100%
Montana	6%	90%	4%	100%
Nebraska	17%	83%	0%	100%
Nevada	30%	67%	3%	100%
New Hampshire	8%	92%	0%	100%
New Jersey	41%	59%	0%	100%
New Mexico	73%	27%	0%	100%
New York	30%	62%	8%	100%
North Carolina	4%	96%	0%	100%

State	Latino	Not Latino	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
North Dakota	6%	94%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	100%	0%	100%
Ohio	6%	89%	5%	100%
Oklahoma	14%	86%	0%	100%
Oregon	27%	73%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	17%	81%	2%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	14%	86%	0%	100%
South Carolina	4%	96%	0%	100%
South Dakota	5%	95%	0%	100%
Tennessee	2%	98%	0%	100%
Texas	41%	59%	0%	100%
Utah	10%	63%	27%	100%
Vermont	3%	97%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-
Virginia	7%	93%	0%	100%
Washington	30%	70%	0%	100%
West Virginia	2%	98%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	12%	80%	9%	100%
Wyoming	12%	88%	0%	100%
National	24%	74%	2%	100%

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. The Invalid/Not Reported category includes children where anything other than a No (0) or Yes (1) was in the Ethnicity field.
- 7. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 12a Child Care and Development Fund
Average Monthly Percent of Children in Care By Race and Ethnicity (Preliminary FY 2018)

State	Native American/ Alaska Native- Hispanic	Native American/ Alaska Native- Non- Hispanic	Asian - Hispanic	Asian - Non- Hispanic	Black/ African American - Hispanic	Black/ African American -Non- Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander - Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander- Non- Hispanic	White - Hispanic	White - Non- Hispanic	Multi- Racial - Hispanic	Multi- Racial - Non- Hispanic	Invalid- Race Hispanic	Invalid Race -Non- Hispanic	Total
Alabama	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	0%	1%	18%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Alaska	0%	8%	0%	2%	1%	8%	0%	2%	5%	43%	2%	22%	3%	3%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1%	4%	0%	0%	2%	18%	0%	0%	30%	29%	1%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Arkansas	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	3%	44%	0%	3%	7%	2%	100%
California	1%	0%	0%	5%	1%	20%	0%	1%	54%	16%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Colorado	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	9%	0%	0%	13%	23%	2%	4%	10%	36%	100%
Connecticut	0%	0%	1%	1%	6%	28%	1%	0%	14%	17%	2%	6%	20%	5%	100%
Delaware	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	62%	0%	0%	10%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	84%	1%	0%	11%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Florida	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	36%	0%	0%	21%	22%	1%	3%	0%	4%	100%
Georgia	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	73%	0%	0%	2%	19%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Guam	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Hawaii	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	1%	1%	33%	2%	7%	6%	32%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	19%	65%	0%	1%	2%	5%	100%
Illinois	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	43%	0%	0%	5%	13%	0%	3%	14%	19%	100%
Indiana	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	51%	0%	0%	9%	30%	1%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Iowa	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	18%	0%	0%	11%	57%	1%	7%	0%	4%	100%
Kansas	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	24%	0%	0%	9%	49%	1%	13%	1%	2%	100%
Kentucky	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	5%	53%	0%	4%	1%	5%	100%
Louisiana	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	71%	0%	0%	2%	19%	0%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Maine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	2%	71%	0%	3%	0%	11%	100%
Maryland	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	80%	0%	0%	2%	10%	0%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	16%	0%	0%	1%	25%	0%	2%	11%	41%	100%
Michigan	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	53%	0%	0%	4%	38%	0%	2%	0%	2%	100%
Minnesota	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	53%	0%	0%	4%	28%	1%	6%	0%	4%	100%
Mississippi	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	83%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Missouri	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	43%	0%	0%	4%	33%	0%	2%	1%	13%	100%
Montana	1%	14%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%	68%	0%	3%	0%	7%	100%

State	Native American/ Alaska Native- Hispanic	Native American/ Alaska Native- Non- Hispanic	Asian - Hispanic	Asian - Non- Hispanic	Black/ African American - Hispanic	Black/ African American -Non- Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander - Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander- Non- Hispanic	White - Hispanic	White - Non- Hispanic	Multi- Racial - Hispanic	Multi- Racial - Non- Hispanic	Invalid- Race Hispanic	Invalid Race -Non- Hispanic	Total
Nebraska	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	26%	0%	0%	10%	41%	1%	9%	5%	5%	100%
Nevada	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	40%	0%	1%	25%	21%	1%	2%	1%	5%	100%
New Hampshire	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	5%	64%	0%	2%	2%	23%	100%
New Jersey	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	41%	1%	0%	26%	15%	0%	1%	10%	1%	100%
New Mexico	1%	6%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	65%	12%	1%	2%	4%	4%	100%
New York	1%	0%	0%	2%	7%	31%	2%	0%	13%	25%	3%	4%	3%	9%	100%
North Carolina	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	64%	0%	0%	3%	27%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
North Dakota	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	5%	58%	0%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	100%
Ohio	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	55%	0%	0%	2%	28%	0%	6%	2%	5%	100%
Oklahoma	1%	5%	0%	0%	1%	27%	0%	0%	11%	45%	1%	9%	0%	0%	100%
Oregon	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	11%	0%	1%	25%	56%	1%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	47%	0%	0%	5%	26%	0%	2%	10%	6%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	9%	0%	0%	3%	19%	0%	0%	9%	56%	100%
South Carolina	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	63%	0%	0%	1%	25%	0%	6%	1%	3%	100%
South Dakota	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	3%	53%	1%	12%	0%	0%	100%
Tennessee	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	68%	0%	0%	1%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	25%	0%	0%	31%	13%	0%	2%	8%	20%	100%
Utah	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	5%	17%	0%	0%	5%	68%	100%
Vermont	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	88%	0%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	61%	0%	0%	5%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	1%	2%	0%	2%	2%	17%	0%	1%	11%	35%	0%	0%	16%	14%	100%
West Virginia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%	14%	2%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	33%	0%	0%	2%	20%	1%	5%	8%	28%	100%
Wyoming	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	81%	0%	0%	12%	1%	100%
National	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	37%	0%	0%	16%	26%	1%	3%	4%	8%	100%

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All numbers are "adjusted" numbers of children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of children served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 5. For the purposes of this report, cases with missing ethnicity information are considered as Non-Hispanic.
- 6. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 13 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Children in Child Ccare by Age Category and Care Type (FY 2018)

(112010)											
Age Group	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Invalid Setting	Total					
Infants (0 to <1 yr)	2%	15%	8%	71%	5%	100%					
Toddlers (1 yr to <3 yrs)	1%	13%	8%	73%	5%	100%					
Preschool (3 yrs to <6 yrs)	1%	11%	6%	78%	4%	100%					
School Age (6 yrs to <13 yrs)	3%	17%	6%	69%	4%	100%					
13 years and older	7%	33%	7%	46%	6%	100%					
Invalid Age	0%	13%	0%	85%	2%	100%					
All Ages	2%	14%	6%	73%	4%	100%					

Notes applicable to this report:

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of
- 6. The national values were determined by multiplying each state's percentage by the adjusted number of children served for each state, summing across the states and then dividing by the adjusted number of children served for the nation. "Adjusted" means adjusted to represent CCDF funding only.
- 7. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).
- 8. CO, TX, and WA have high percentage of out of range/invalid or missing hours and payments which impact the national invalid records. Percent of invalid records by state are available in Table 6. States are working to correct issue.
- 9. GA notified the Office of Child Care that due to their recent transition to a new eligibility system, they encountered extraction issues that is resulting in high invalid setting data and fewer number of children reported. GA is working to resolve issue.
- 10. Oklahoma reported invalid month and year of birth for most children reported on the ACF-801 during the first quarter of FY 2018, which is evidenced in the high percent of invalid records. OK corrected this error in subsequent FY 2018 submissions. See Table 9 for details by state.

Table 14 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Hours for Children in Care by Age Group and Care Type (FY 2018)

	/		,		
Age Group	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Weighted Averages
0 to < 1 yr	164	174	157	170	169
1 to < 2 yrs	159	182	166	179	178
2 to < 3 yrs	163	180	169	181	180
3 to < 4 yrs	162	181	166	178	177
4 to < 5 yrs	152	175	158	171	171
5 to < 6 yrs	156	153	138	147	148
6 to < 13 yrs	125	134	105	111	115
13+ yrs	135	141	119	129	133
National	140	157	142	152	152

Notes applicable to this report:

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. Nationally, 4.9% of the children served with CCDF funds were excluded from the above table because either their age was missing or invalid or their setting information was invalid, due to out-of-range or missing care type, hours, or payment.
- 3. Average hours per month were based on sums of hours per month in categories divided by counts of children in categories as further defined below.
- 4. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 5. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 6. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 7. For children served by multiple providers, the child's count is proportioned based on the ratio of the monthly hours with each provider divided by the monthly total hours of service. The average hours and payments for each state-month combination are based on the sum of hours in each category divided by the sum of proportional counts in each category. The state's annual results are determined by calculating a weighted average of the monthly results where the weight was the "adjusted" number of children served in each month. The national results shown above represent a weighted average of the state's fiscal annual results, where the weight for each state is the average monthly "adjusted" number of children served in each state for the fiscal year.
- 8. Some states have been reporting the maximum number of hours authorized rather than the actual number of service hours provided.
- 9. CO, TX, and WA have high percentage of out of range/invalid or missing hours and payments which impact the national averages. Percent of invalid records by state are available in Table 6. States are working to correct issue.
- 10. GA notified the Office of Child Care that due to their recent transition to a new eligibility system, they encountered extraction issues that is resulting in high invalid setting data and fewer number of children reported. GA is working to resolve issue.
- 11. Oklahoma reported invalid month and year of birth for most children reported on the ACF-801 during the first quarter of FY 2018, which is evidenced in the high percent of invalid records. OK corrected this error in subsequent FY 2018 submissions. See Table 9 for details by state.

Table 15 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Subsidy Paid to Provider by Age Group and Care Type (FY 2018)

Age Group	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Weighted Averages
0 to < 1 yr	\$363	\$476	\$730	\$608	\$593
1 to < 2 yrs	\$370	\$508	\$761	\$607	\$601
2 to < 3 yrs	\$365	\$483	\$727	\$568	\$566
3 to < 4 yrs	\$333	\$471	\$661	\$524	\$524
4 to < 5 yrs	\$325	\$455	\$635	\$521	\$517
5 to < 6 yrs	\$328	\$401	\$585	\$435	\$437
6 to < 13 yrs	\$287	\$367	\$486	\$336	\$349
13+ yrs	\$316	\$355	\$570	\$361	\$371
National	\$312	\$423	\$619	\$471	\$470

Notes applicable to this report:

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. Nationally, 4.9% of the children served with CCDF funds were excluded from the above table because either their age was missing or invalid or their setting information was invalid, due to out-of-range or missing care type, hours, or subsidy.
- 3. Subsidy is the amount paid directly to the provider by the state or territory. It does not include the family copay.
- 4. Average subsidy per month is based on sums of subsidies per month in categories divided by counts of children in categories is further defined below.
- 5. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 6. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 7. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 8. For children served by multiple providers, the child's count is proportioned based on the ratio of the monthly hours with each provider divided by the monthly total hours of service. The average hours and subsidies for each state-month combination are based on the sum of hours in each category divided by the sum of proportional counts in each category. The state's annual results are determined by calculating a weighted average of the monthly results where the weight was the "adjusted" number of children served in each month. The national results shown above represent a weighted average of the state's fiscal annual results, where the weight for each state is the average monthly "adjusted" number of children served in each state for the fiscal year.
- 9. Some states have been reporting the maximum number of hours authorized and/or dollars authorized rather than the actual number provided.
- 10. CO, TX, and WA have high percentage of out of range/invalid or missing hours and payments which impact the national averages. Percent of invalid records by state are available in Table 6. States are working to correct issue.
- 11. GA notified the Office of Child Care that due to their recent transition to a new eligibility system, they encountered extraction issues that is resulting in high invalid setting data and fewer number of children reported. GA is working to resolve issue.
- 12. Oklahoma reported invalid month and year of birth for most children reported on the ACF-801 during the first quarter of FY 2018, which is evidenced in the high percent of invalid records. OK corrected this error in subsequent FY 2018 submissions. See Table 9 for details by state.

Table 16 Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percent of Families Reporting Income from TANF (FY 2018)

State	TANF (% Yes)	TANF (% No)	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	8%	92%	0%	100%
Alaska	12%	88%	0%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Arizona	12%	88%	0%	100%
Arkansas	5%	95%	0%	100%
California	12%	88%	0%	100%
Colorado	21%	79%	0%	100%
Connecticut	9%	91%	0%	100%
Delaware	12%	88%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	30%	26%	44%	100%
Florida	2%	69%	29%	100%
Georgia	1%	99%	0%	100%
Guam	1%	98%	0%	100%
Hawaii	16%	84%	0%	100%
Idaho	0%	100%	0%	100%
Illinois	4%	96%	0%	100%
Indiana	0%	100%	0%	100%
Iowa	0%	100%	0%	100%
Kansas	1%	99%	0%	100%
Kentucky	1%	99%	0%	100%
Louisiana	3%	87%	10%	100%
Maine	2%	98%	0%	100%
Maryland	29%	71%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	9%	91%	0%	100%
Michigan	8%	92%	0%	100%
Minnesota	20%	80%	0%	100%
Mississippi	5%	95%	0%	100%
Missouri	3%	66%	31%	100%
Montana	15%	85%	0%	100%
Nebraska	14%	86%	0%	100%
Nevada	72%	28%	0%	100%
New Hampshire	16%	75%	8%	100%
New Jersey	3%	97%	0%	100%
New Mexico	11%	89%	0%	100%
New York	37%	63%	0%	100%

State	TANF (% Yes)	TANF (% No)	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
North Carolina	9%	91%	0%	100%
North Dakota	7%	93%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	100%	0%	100%
Ohio	24%	76%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	7%	93%	0%	100%
Oregon	12%	88%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	9%	91%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	9%	91%	0%	100%
South Carolina	0%	100%	0%	100%
South Dakota	6%	94%	0%	100%
Tennessee	40%	60%	0%	100%
Texas	8%	71%	21%	100%
Utah	6%	94%	0%	100%
Vermont	1%	99%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-
Virginia	43%	57%	0%	100%
Washington	9%	91%	0%	100%
West Virginia	6%	94%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	9%	91%	0%	100%
Wyoming	0%	100%	0%	100%
National	12%	83%	5%	100%

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 17 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Mean Family Co-payment as a Percent of Family Income (FY 2018)

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State	Families with \$0 Income; Headed by a Child; In Protective Services; Invalid CoPay or Income (Category A) (% of Families)	Families with \$0 CoPay (and not in Category A) (% of Families)	Families with CoPay > \$0 (and not in Category A) (% of Families)	Total of All Families (% of Families)	Including Families with \$0 CoPay (Mean CoPay as a % of Income)	Excluding Families with \$0 CoPay (Mean CoPay as a % of Income)
Alabama	19%	9%	72%	100%	5%	6%
Alaska	33%	0%	66%	100%	7%	7%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	52%	8%	40%	100%	3%	4%
Arkansas	58%	33%	10%	100%	0%	2%
California	5%	70%	26%	100%	1%	4%
Colorado	24%	8%	68%	100%	5%	6%
Connecticut	3%	6%	91%	100%	4%	5%
Delaware	17%	32%	51%	100%	4%	7%
District of Columbia	33%	12%	55%	100%	3%	4%
Florida	36%	0%	64%	100%	5%	6%
Georgia	64%	3%	33%	100%	8%	9%
Guam	11%	11%	78%	100%	11%	13%
Hawaii	6%	7%	88%	100%	13%	14%
Idaho	11%	1%	88%	100%	8%	8%
Illinois	1%	2%	96%	100%	5%	5%
Indiana	2%	60%	38%	100%	3%	8%
Iowa	16%	40%	45%	100%	3%	5%
Kansas	39%	9%	52%	100%	4%	5%
Kentucky	21%	17%	63%	100%	7%	8%
Louisiana	13%	3%	84%	100%	15%	15%
Maine	8%	4%	88%	100%	7%	8%
Maryland	14%	24%	62%	100%	8%	11%

State	Families with \$0 Income; Headed by a Child; In Protective Services; Invalid CoPay or Income (Category A) (% of Families)	Families with \$0 CoPay (and not in Category A) (% of Families)	Families with CoPay > \$0 (and not in Category A) (% of Families)	Total of All Families (% of Families)	Including Families with \$0 CoPay (Mean CoPay as a % of Income)	Excluding Families with \$0 CoPay (Mean CoPay as a % of Income)
Massachusetts	25%	12%	63%	100%	23%	27%
Michigan	19%	69%	11%	100%	0%	3%
Minnesota	2%	30%	67%	100%	2%	3%
Mississippi	48%	22%	30%	100%	8%	14%
Missouri	37%	9%	54%	100%	5%	6%
Montana	32%	0%	69%	100%	6%	6%
Nebraska	26%	45%	29%	100%	2%	6%
Nevada	11%	35%	54%	100%	3%	4%
New Hampshire	13%	5%	82%	100%	7%	7%
New Jersey	10%	25%	65%	100%	3%	5%
New Mexico	6%	13%	81%	100%	4%	5%
New York	32%	9%	59%	100%	5%	6%
North Carolina	24%	3%	74%	100%	9%	9%
North Dakota	10%	0%	89%	100%	6%	6%
Northern Mariana Islands	6%	0%	94%	100%	2%	2%
Ohio	2%	59%	38%	100%	3%	7%
Oklahoma	36%	20%	44%	100%	5%	8%
Oregon	11%	8%	81%	100%	11%	12%
Pennsylvania	5%	5%	90%	100%	7%	7%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	36%	28%	36%	100%	3%	5%
South Carolina	18%	27%	55%	100%	3%	5%
South Dakota	33%	35%	32%	100%	5%	10%
Tennessee	2%	42%	57%	100%	4%	8%
Texas	42%	4%	54%	100%	14%	15%
Utah	3%	43%	54%	100%	3%	6%

State	Families with \$0 Income; Headed by a Child; In Protective Services; Invalid CoPay or Income (Category A) (% of Families)	Families with \$0 CoPay (and not in Category A) (% of Families)	Families with CoPay > \$0 (and not in Category A) (% of Families)	Total of All Families (% of Families)	Including Families with \$0 CoPay (Mean CoPay as a % of Income)	Excluding Families with \$0 CoPay (Mean CoPay as a % of Income)
Vermont	44%	22%	33%	100%	4%	7%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	31%	5%	64%	100%	6%	6%
Washington	10%	0%	90%	100%	5%	5%
West Virginia	12%	6%	82%	100%	5%	5%
Wisconsin	19%	0%	81%	100%	7%	7%
Wyoming	12%	3%	85%	100%	9%	10%
National	22%	20%	58%	100%	6%	7%

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. The "Mean Copay/Income" columns exclude families with zero income because dividing by zero is undefined.
- 7. The column labeled as "Category A" includes: families with zero income; families in Protective Services or families headed by a child; and families with invalid income or copay.
- 8. The "Families with \$0 Copay ..." category is the percentage of families that had a \$0 co-payment and were not in Category A, divided by the count of all families. The sum of these three categories is 100%.
- 9. The results shown under "Mean Copay/Income" feature two different statistics, "Including" and "Excluding" \$0 copay. The data analyzed for the "Including Families with \$0 Copay" category includes all families except those families in the "Category A" data, i.e., the total minus the Category A data. The data analyzed for "Excluding Families with \$0 Copay" includes only those families in the category "Families with Copay >\$0 (and not in Category A)." Alternatively, the data used for "Excluding Families with \$0 Copay" is all the family data minus those families in Category A and minus those families with \$0 Copay.
- 10. The national weighted values were determined by multiplying each state's average co-payment/income percentage by the adjusted number of children in each state, summing across the states and then dividing by the adjusted number of children served for the nation.
- 11. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 18 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Head of Family Status (FY 2018)

State/Territory	Single	Not Single	Headed by a Child (Protective Services)	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	96%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Alaska	72%	8%	20%	0%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	_
Arizona	47%	6%	47%	0%	100%
Arkansas	57%	15%	28%	0%	100%
California	76%	21%	2%	1%	100%
Colorado	87%	13%	0%	0%	100%
Connecticut	93%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Delaware	87%	13%	0%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	91%	9%	0%	0%	100%
Florida	64%	8%	28%	0%	100%
Georgia	67%	4%	29%	0%	100%
Guam	80%	19%	1%	0%	100%
Hawaii	72%	28%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	85%	15%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	95%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Indiana	95%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Iowa	73%	27%	0%	0%	100%
Kansas	69%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	86%	14%	0%	1%	100%
Louisiana	88%	2%	10%	0%	100%
Maine	56%	44%	0%	0%	100%
Maryland	95%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	72%	7%	21%	0%	100%
Michigan	62%	38%	0%	0%	100%
Minnesota	81%	19%	0%	0%	100%
Mississippi	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Missouri	67%	2%	31%	0%	100%
Montana	62%	10%	28%	0%	100%
Nebraska	72%	28%	0%	0%	100%
Nevada	80%	9%	10%	1%	100%
New Hampshire	87%	4%	8%	0%	100%
New Jersey	85%	7%	8%	0%	100%
New Mexico	91%	9%	0%	0%	100%
New York	84%	12%	4%	0%	100%
North Carolina	86%	4%	1%	9%	100%

State/Territory	Single	Not Single	Headed by a Child (Protective Services)	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
North Dakota	86%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	72%	26%	2%	0%	101%
Ohio	94%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	82%	6%	0%	12%	100%
Oregon	96%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	93%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	37%	3%	0%	60%	100%
South Carolina	80%	7%	13%	0%	100%
South Dakota	67%	9%	24%	0%	100%
Tennessee	79%	21%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	73%	5%	21%	0%	100%
Utah	95%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Vermont	58%	22%	20%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	75%	25%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	83%	13%	0%	3%	100%
West Virginia	86%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	88%	1%	11%	0%	100%
Wyoming	80%	15%	0%	5%	100%
National Total	79%	11%	9%	1%	100%

Notes applicable to this table:

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 4. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 5. The ACF-801 single status definition is as follows: A single parent/adult living with a child who is legally/financially responsible for, and living with a child and where there is no other adult legally/financially responsible for the child in that eligible family. If there is someone else in the household, who does not have legal/financial responsibility for the child, then the legally/financially responsible applicant is still considered a single parent.
- 6. "-" indicates data not reported.
- 7. Rhode Island informed the Office of Child Care that they have a high number of "Invalid/Not Reported" records because of an extraction logic issue which is also impacting the reporting of the number of protective services cases.
- 8. Oklahoma informed the Office of Child Care that they encountered interface problems between their data systems, which is causing a higher number of invalid records and also impacting the reporting of the number of protective services cases.

Table 19 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Families by Homeless Status (FY 2018)

This table provides a snapshot of the progress States are making in meeting the new reporting requirements, and should not be used to describe the national landscape of CCDF families experiencing homelessness.

Family Homeless Status Definition: Agencies must use the term homeless as defined in section 725 of subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act. See footnote #7 for the detailed description of "homeless children".

State/Territory	Not Homeless	Homeless	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	100%	0%	0%	100%
Alaska	79%	1%	20%	100%
American Samoa	1	1	-	-
Arizona	51%	2%	47%	100%
Arkansas	98%	2%	0%	100%
California	0%	0%	100%	100%
Colorado	98%	2%	0%	100%
Connecticut	100%	0%	0%	100%
Delaware	99%	1%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	91%	9%	0%	100%
Florida	98%	2%	0%	100%
Georgia	0%	0%	100%	100%
Guam	100%	0%	0%	100%
Hawaii	100%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	100%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	100%	0%	0%	100%
Indiana	88%	7%	5%	100%
Iowa	100%	0%	0%	100%
Kansas	100%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	100%	0%	0%	100%
Louisiana	88%	1%	11%	100%
Maine	100%	0%	0%	100%
Maryland	97%	3%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	97%	3%	0%	100%
Michigan	99%	1%	0%	100%
Minnesota	77%	8%	15%	100%
Mississippi	100%	0%	0%	100%
Missouri	99%	1%	0%	100%
Montana	90%	2%	9%	100%
Nebraska	84%	1%	14%	100%
Nevada	88%	3%	9%	100%
New Hampshire	90%	10%	0%	100%
New Jersey	99%	1%	0%	100%
New Mexico	99%	1%	0%	100%

State/Territory	Not Homeless	Homeless	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
New York	100%	0%	0%	100%
North Carolina	100%	0%	0%	100%
North Dakota	99%	1%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	0%	100%	100%
Ohio	99%	1%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	100%	0%	0%	100%
Oregon	100%	0%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	82%	0%	18%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	100%	0%	0%	100%
South Carolina	95%	5%	0%	100%
South Dakota	98%	2%	0%	100%
Tennessee	100%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	98%	2%	0%	100%
Utah	96%	4%	0%	100%
Vermont	98%	2%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-
Virginia	99%	1%	0%	100%
Washington	94%	6%	0%	100%
West Virginia	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	99%	1%	0%	100%
Wyoming	99%	1%	0%	100%

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the state multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month was directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. The Invalid/Not Reported column only includes family records with an invalid or missing number for ACF-801 element 16a, Family Homeless Status.

- 7. Agencies must use the term homeless as defined in section 725 of subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act. The term "homeless children and youths" refers to individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes the following four categories:
- 1. Children and youth who:
- a) share the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;
- b) are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations;
- c) are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or
- d) are abandoned in hospitals.
- 2. Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
- 3. Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
- 4. Children of migrant or seasonal workers who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described in the first three categories.
- 8. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 20 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Primary Language Spoken at Home (FY 2018)

This table provides a snapshot of the progress States are making in meeting the new reporting requirements, and should not be used to describe the national landscape of the languages spoken at home for children receiving child care services.

State/Territory	English	Spanish	Other	Unspecified/ Invalid	Total
Alabama	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Alaska	75%	2%	1%	22%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	97%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Arkansas	95%	4%	0%	0%	100%
California	73%	21%	6%	0%	100%
Colorado	95%	4%	1%	0%	100%
Connecticut	92%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Delaware	95%	4%	0%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	16%	3%	1%	80%	100%
Florida	71%	10%	1%	18%	100%
Georgia	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Guam	94%	0%	6%	1%	100%
Hawaii	91%	0%	9%	0%	100%
Idaho	95%	2%	3%	0%	100%
Illinois	91%	9%	0%	1%	100%
Indiana	97%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Iowa	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Kansas	97%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	97%	2%	1%	0%	100%
Louisiana	89%	0%	0%	10%	100%
Maine	91%	0%	8%	0%	100%
Maryland	97%	1%	1%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	76%	15%	8%	1%	100%
Michigan	99%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Minnesota	84%	1%	15%	0%	100%
Mississippi	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Missouri	99%	1%	1%	0%	100%
Montana	95%	0%	0%	4%	100%
Nebraska	89%	4%	1%	6%	100%
Nevada	94%	5%	0%	1%	100%
New Hampshire	96%	2%	1%	1%	100%
New Jersey	94%	5%	0%	1%	100%
New Mexico	91%	8%	1%	0%	100%
New York	63%	10%	3%	24%	100%
North Carolina	97%	1%	1%	1%	100%
North Dakota	96%	0%	0%	4%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

State/Territory	English	Spanish	Other	Unspecified/ Invalid	Total
Ohio	96%	2%	3%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	79%	2%	0%	19%	100%
Oregon	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Pennsylvania	94%	4%	2%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	87%	12%	1%	0%	100%
South Carolina	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
South Dakota	75%	0%	0%	24%	100%
Tennessee	12%	0%	0%	88%	100%
Texas	22%	1%	0%	77%	100%
Utah	94%	2%	4%	0%	100%
Vermont	98%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	_	-	-	-	-
Virginia	96%	3%	1%	0%	100%
Washington	90%	7%	2%	0%	100%
West Virginia	95%	0%	0%	5%	100%
Wisconsin	96%	4%	1%	0%	100%
Wyoming	57%	1%	0%	42%	100%

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 21-AUG-2019

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All counts are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month was directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4.~A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. The Unspecified / Invalid column only includes family records with unspecified code (unknown or head of household declined to identify home language), or an invalid or missing number for ACF-801 element 16d, Primary Language Spoken at Home.
- 7. Languages reported under "Other" include: Native Central, South American, and Mexican languages (e.g., Mixteco, Quichean); Caribbean Languages (e.g., Haitian-Creole, Patois); Middle Eastern and South Asian Languages (e.g., Arabic, Hebrew, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali); East Asian Languages (e.g., Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog); Native North American/Alaska Native Languages; Pacific Island Languages (e.g., Palauan, Fijian); European and Slavic Languages (e.g., German, French, Italian, Croatian, Yiddish, Portuguese, Russian); African Languages (e.g., Swahili, Wolof); and Other (e.g., American Sign Language).
- 8. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 21 Child Care and Development Fund Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Children With a Disability (FY 2018)

This table provides a snapshot of the progress States are making in meeting the new reporting requirements, and should not be used to describe the national landscape of children with disabilities receiving child care services.

Child With a Disability Definition: Refer to footnote #7 for the definition

State/Territory	No Disability	Has Disability	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	100%	0%	0%	100%
Alaska	100%	0%	0%	100%
American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Arizona	100%	0%	0%	100%
Arkansas	100%	0%	0%	100%
California	0%	1%	99%	100%
Colorado	100%	0%	0%	100%
Connecticut	98%	2%	0%	100%
Delaware	98%	2%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	96%	4%	0%	100%
Florida	100%	0%	0%	100%
Georgia	0%	0%	100%	100%
Guam	100%	0%	0%	100%
Hawaii	100%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	98%	2%	0%	100%
Illinois	99%	1%	0%	100%
Indiana	99%	1%	0%	100%
Iowa	98%	2%	0%	100%
Kansas	100%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	98%	1%	0%	100%
Louisiana	99%	1%	0%	100%
Maine	98%	2%	0%	100%
Maryland	97%	3%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	99%	1%	0%	100%
Michigan	96%	4%	0%	100%
Minnesota	0%	1%	99%	100%
Mississippi	98%	2%	0%	100%
Missouri	96%	4%	0%	100%
Montana	91%	2%	7%	100%
Nebraska	73%	3%	25%	100%
Nevada	100%	0%	0%	100%
New Hampshire	99%	1%	0%	100%
New Jersey	99%	1%	0%	100%
New Mexico	99%	1%	0%	100%
New York	99%	1%	0%	100%
North Carolina	100%	0%	0%	100%

State/Territory	No Disability	Has Disability	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
North Dakota	100%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	0%	100%	100%
Ohio	99%	1%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	98%	2%	0%	100%
Oregon	74%	0%	26%	100%
Pennsylvania	98%	2%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	99%	1%	0%	100%
South Carolina	94%	6%	0%	100%
South Dakota	99%	1%	0%	100%
Tennessee	100%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	98%	2%	0%	100%
Utah	100%	0%	0%	100%
Vermont	91%	9%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	100%	0%	0%	100%
West Virginia	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wyoming	100%	0%	0%	100%

Notes applicable to this table

Data as of: 21-AUG-2019

- 1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2018.
- 2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes federal discretionary, mandatory, and matching funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and state matching and maintenance of effort funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
- 3. All states provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For states reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for states that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
- 4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
- 5. At the time of publication, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2018. Arkansas, Guam, and Louisiana had submitted 11 months, and North Carolina had submitted 1 month. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
- 6. The Invalid/Not Reported column only includes child records with an invalid or missing number for ACF-801 element 25a, Child Disability.
- 7. Child with a disability is defined to include:
- A. a child with a disability, as defined in section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401) (i.e., a child receiving special education services based on an Individualized Education Program (IEP) under Part B of IDEA);
- B. a child who is eligible for early intervention services under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) (i.e., an infant or toddler eligible to receive early intervention services based on an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) under Part C of IDEA):
- C. a child who is eligible for services under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) (i.e., a child eligible to receive services under a 504 Plan); and
- D. a child with a disability, as defined by the state involved (States have flexibility regarding part D of the definition.)
- 8. "-" indicates data not reported.
- 9. Virginia informed the Office of Child Care that they have over reported the number of children with a disability in FY 2018, as reported on the ACF-801, due to technical difficulties. Virginia is working to address this issue, and VA's data is NA (not available).

Appendix B: Early Childhood Technical Assistance Partners

As of October 2018 the projects supporting child care technical assistance included:

- Child Care and Early Education Research Connections
- Child Care Communications Management Center
- Child Care State Capacity Building Center
- National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment
- National Center on Child Care Subsidy Innovation and Accountability
- National Center on Child Care Data and Reporting
- National Center on Early Childhood Development, Teaching, and Learning*
- National Center on Early Childhood Health and Wellness **
- National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance **
- National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement*
- National Center on Early Head Start Child Care Partnerships *, ***
- National Center on Tribal Early Childhood Development

For more information see: https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/

^{*}Center is jointly administered by the Office of Head Start

^{**}Center is jointly administered by the Office of Head Start, and HHS' Maternal and Child Health Bureau

^{***}Center funded through FY 2018.

Appendix C: Summaries of Child Care Research Projects

Assessing Models of Coordinated Services for Low-Income Children and Their Families (2018-2021)

Through this project, the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) seeks to learn more about how states and communities coordinate early care and education, family economic security, and/or other health and human services to most efficiently and effectively serve the needs of low-income children and their families. This work builds on the Integrated Approaches to Supporting Child Development and Improving Family Economic Security project. The goal of this project is to build on previous investments by identifying the range of existing models that coordinate a broader set of services. Coordinated services approaches seek to address the multifaceted needs of families and to support children's development by providing access to highquality early care and education, while simultaneously addressing additional family needs such as parenting education, supports for family economic security, and other health and human services. By connecting and facilitating these services for families, coordinated services approaches endeavor to move families out of poverty in the short-term and decrease the chance that poverty will continue into the next generation. The project activities include a targeted literature synthesis, a national scan of existing state and local coordinated services approaches that coordinate early care and education with family economic security and/or other health and human services, and site visits with select state and local coordinated services approaches to gather more in-depth information about how they are serving families on the ground. A series of reports and briefs will be produced to inform both ACF and the public about the findings and address gaps or needs in the field.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/understanding-the-role-of-licensing-in-early-care-and-educttps://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/project/understanding-role-licensing-early-care-and-education-trlece-2019-2024-overview

Assessing the Implementation and Cost of High Quality Early Care and Education (ECE-ICHQ) (2014-2019)

The goal of the project is to create a technically sound, feasible, and useful instrument that will provide consistent and systematic measures of the implementation and costs of quality to help fill the knowledge gap about the cost of providing and improving quality in early care and education. The first phase of the project developed this instrument through: (1) a literature review and conceptual framework that specifies the contextual and implementation factors that may contribute to the association between features of high-quality early care and education and the costs of operating programs of different quality, (2) consultations with a technical expert panel, and (3) a study of 30 centers conducted in three phases to support the development and iterative testing of implementation and cost measures. Stages two and three involve developing and testing the new measure and resources for training of administration of the measure.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/assessing-the-implementation-and-cost-of-high-quality-early-care-and-education-project-ece-ichq

Center for Supporting Research on Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Implementation (2016 – 2021)

This contract supports ACF in learning from high-quality, rigorous research, to be conducted by CCDF lead agencies in partnership with researchers, on the implementation of policies responding to the goals of the CCDBG Act of 2014. Since FY 2016 ACF OPRE has awarded 11 grants under the funding opportunity announcement, "CCDBG Implementation Research and Evaluation Planning Grants." Through this grant program, CCDF lead agencies will develop research plans to evaluate the implementation of key policies and initiatives.

These planning grants were followed by a second competitive funding opportunity that provided funding to CCDF lead agencies to carry out the planned research. In conjunction with these grants, this task order will:

- Support ACF in building the capacity of the field, including CCDF lead agencies that are not grant recipients, to conduct high-quality, rigorous research.
- Inform the development of research-based information related to the implementation of policies responding to the goals of the CCDBG Act of 2014.
- Facilitate learning from the research conducted.

Key project tasks include assessment of grantees' policy interests, proposed approaches, and evaluation and data capacity; planning and execution of capacity-building activities; review and summarization of grantee plans and activities; and a process evaluation exploring the benefits and drawbacks of the two-phase structure of the CCDBG Implementation Research and Evaluation grants.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/center-for-supporting-research-on-child-care-and-development-block-grant-ccdbg

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Implementation Research (2018 – 2024)

Cooperative agreements funded in FY 2018 and FY 2019 to provide CCDF lead agencies the opportunity to plan for and evaluate initiatives and policies they are implementing in response to the goals of the CCDBG Act of 2014. Funded projects include:

- Georgia CCDF Evaluation Project, Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning
- Evaluating Child Care Reforms in Illinois, Illinois Department of Human Services
- Evaluation of Massachusetts' Change in Child Care Subsidy Authorization Policy, Massachusetts Department of Education and Care
- Evaluating CCDBG in Oregon: Impact of the 2014 Act on Children, Families, and the Quality of Home-Based Care in Oregon, Oregon State Department of Education
- Improving Childcare Outcomes Research, Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc.
- A Dual Generation Approach: Examining the Impact of CCDBG Policies on Child Care Access, Continuity, and Parental Employment for Families Receiving Wisconsin Shares, Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-development-block-grant-ccdbg-implementation-research-and-evaluation-planning-grants

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Policies Database (2008-2019)

The CCDF Policies Database is a source of information on the detailed policies used to operate child care subsidy programs under CCDF. Since 2008, the Urban Institute has collected, coded, and disseminated the CCDF policies in effect across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and territories and outlying areas, using consistent methods across places and over time. The information in the CCDF Policies Database is based primarily on the documents that caseworkers use as they work with families and providers, as well as the triennial CCDF Plans and amendments submitted by states and territories to ACF, state law, and regulations used by the staff operating the program. The Database captures detailed information on eligibility, family payments, application procedures, and provider-related policies, including dates of enactment and some of the policy variations that exist within states and territories. The information collected by the project is available online and is being disseminated in different forms to meet the needs of different users – quantitative and qualitative researchers, policymakers, and administrators at all levels of government.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-policies-database-2008-2013

Child Care and Early Education Policy and Research Analysis Project (CCEEPRA) (2005-2020)

The Child Care and Early Education Policy and Research Analysis and Technical Expertise Project is a contract awarded by OPRE to Child Trends. The purpose of this contract is to support the provision of expert consultation, assessment and analysis in child care and early education policy and research to OPRE, including activities related to: (a) providing expert advice, assistance and consultation in support of the agency's research priorities and goals, (b) conducting assessment, analyses and summaries of policies, practices, and research of relevance to ACF's mission; (c) conducting studies to inform policy and practice and the development of new research priorities, (d) identifying and refining measures and instruments to improve the collection of data related to program policies and practices, and to program outcomes for families and children, (e) identifying sources of data and conducting statistical analyses on national and other original data-sets to answer questions of relevance to ACF on child care utilization, child care supply, and the effects of child care and other early childhood policies on parental and child outcomes, (f) providing technical assistance and expertise in the preparation of written materials, and (g) convening experts on early care and education research and policy issues of relevance to the administration of the CCDF and other early childhood programs in states, territories, and tribes. Products supported through this contract include literature reviews, measures compendia, meeting summaries, briefing papers, webinars, research briefs, and research-to-policy and research-topractice briefs.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-and-early-education-policy-and-research-and-technical

Child Care and Early Education RESEARCH CONNECTIONS (1998-2020)

Research Connections is a web-based, interactive database of research documents and public use data sets for conducting secondary analyses on topics related to early care and education. Research Connections houses an increasingly comprehensive collection of research reports, syntheses, and other critical information related to child care and early education, and in particular, children in families with low incomes; provides researchers access to data from major child care, Head Start, and early education research and evaluation studies; provides technical assistance to researchers and policy makers; provides collaboration and outreach that can strengthen dissemination and use of research by both the research and the policy maker communities, and provides support to the Child Care and Early Education Policy Research Consortium.

Project website:

Child Care Interstate Background Checks (CC-IBaCs) (2018-2021)

The Child Care Interstate Background Checks (CC-IBaCs) project seeks to fill gaps in knowledge to inform states' and territories' implementation of interstate background checks as mandated by the CCDBG Act of 2014. The project aims to identify barriers and promising solutions to implementation of interstate background checks, and provide ACF and CCDF administrators with timely knowledge, information, and options to help states achieve full implementation of the background checks requirements. In 2019, the project completed multiple activities, including: a review of available literature on background check implementation, a survey and interviews to document states' and territories' current implementation challenges, and designed a prevalence study to evaluate the added value of each component of the background check requirements. A brief summary of background check implementation challenges is expected to be published in early 2021.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-interstate-background-checks-cc-ibacs

Child Care Policy Research Partnerships (2019-2023)

The Child Care Policy Research Partnership (CCPRP) Grant Program supports active collaborations between Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Lead Agencies and researchers to investigate questions of immediate relevance to local and national child care policies and practices. In FY 2019, 11 cooperative agreements were funded to support these research partnerships in the following states: AR, DC, CA, IL, LA, MA, MD, MI, MN, NM, and WI.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-research-partnerships

Child Care Research and Evaluation Capacity Building Center (Child Care ECB Center) (2019-2024)

State, territory, and tribal CCDF lead agencies are increasingly asked to use, conduct, and disseminate high-quality, rigorous, and policy-relevant research on early care and education.

They are also expected to use research and evidence to inform their decisions. However, lead agencies vary in their evaluation capacities. More information is needed to understand gaps and particular needs in the current research and evaluation capacity among agencies and better target support to build these capacities.

The Child Care Research and Evaluation Capacity Building Center (Center) will assess and build the research and evaluation capacities of state, territory, and tribal CCDF lead agencies. The Center will engage with stakeholders in planning activities and developing strategies. The Center will also focus on supporting *individual* and *organizational* research and evaluation capacity to create sustained change that lasts beyond the turnover of individual staff and the changing policies and priorities of federal and state policymakers.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/child-care-research-and-evaluation-capacity-building-center-child-care-ecb-center-2019-2024-overview

Child Care Research Scholars (2000-2019)

Child Care Research Scholars grants support dissertation research on child care policy issues in partnership with state CCDF lead agencies. On average, four grants are funded each year for approximately 2 years. Annual cohorts of grantees are described in the link below:

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-research-scholars

Culture of Continuous Learning (CCL) Project: A Breakthrough Series Collaborative for Improving Child Care and Head Start Quality (2016 – 2019)

The purpose of this project is to explore how child care and Head Start programs can improve the quality of services received by young children, while institutionalizing continuous quality improvement activities. The project will design and assess the feasibility of implementing a specific approach to continuous quality improvement (CQI), the Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC), to promote the uptake and success of evidence-based practices around social and emotional learning (SEL) in both child care and Head Start settings.

The BSC is a unique method aimed at improving the uptake, sustainability, and spread of evidence-based practices. A BSC includes five key elements: the Change Framework; Multi-Level Inclusive Teams; Expert Faculty; a Shared Learning Environment; and the Model for Improvement

The BSC is designed to create a shared learning environment in which CQI strategies are used to test research-based practices and make adjustments based on short term, informal data collection. The goal is to influence changes in the culture, climate, structures, and leadership within ECE settings as well as the knowledge, skills, beliefs, and attitudes of the practitioners participating in the BSC. A study to assess the feasibility of implementing a BSC was conducted alongside implementation to better understand whether a BSC can successfully improve SEL practices in ECE programs. The study uses an embedded case study design and data from multiple sources at multiple time points, across all phases of implementation of the BSC to understand the

organizational and individual characteristics that relate to feasibility, and the supports within the BSC that are associated with progress towards improvement.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/creating-a-culture-of-continuous-quality-improvement-in-child-care-and-head-start-settings

Early Care and Education Leadership Study (ExCELS) (2018-2023)

Leadership is widely recognized as an essential driver of organizational performance and improvement, but little is known about its role in driving quality of early childhood programs and desired outcomes for staff and families. In launching the Early Care and Education Leadership Study (ExCELS), OPRE seeks to fill the definitional and measurement gaps to help the early childhood field understand how effective leaders can improve quality experiences for families in early care and education (ECE) settings. The project will identify the key features of effective ECE leadership and highlight gaps in our understanding. In 2019 the team conducted an existing research literature; constructed a theory of change that shows how ECE leaders can act as change agents for quality improvement; and developed a compendium of existing measures aligned with the theory of change to identify measurement gaps. In 2020 these products will be published and the project work will continue by developing a short form instrument to examine key ECE leadership constructs in center-based settings, identifying promising leadership quality improvement initiatives and methods of evaluating them, and conducting a descriptive study in 100 centers that receive funding from Head Start or CCDF.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/early-care-and-education-leadership-study-excels

Early Childhood Training and Technical Assistance Cross-Systems Evaluation (2015-2020)

This utilization-focused evaluation of ACF's Early Childhood Training and Technical Assistance System (T/TA System) aims to inform ongoing improvement of the T/TA System and to support the evaluation activities of T/TA System stakeholders. The project includes a comprehensive literature review, cross-system evaluation studies, and technical support for evaluation and continuous quality improvement among ACF's T/TA System stakeholders. Stakeholders include federal agencies and ACF's National T/TA network, such as the national centers and the Regional T/TA network of T/TA developers and providers funded by the Offices of Head Start and Child Care.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/early-childhood-training-and-technical-assistance-cross-system-evaluation-project

Enhancing Analytic Capacity of NSECE Data (2015-2020)

The project to enhance analytic capacity of the National Survey of Early Care and Education of 2012 (NSECE: 2012) data involves tasks to construct new variables that can be disseminated as part of public-use and restricted-use data sets to conduct secondary analyses in order to answer policy-relevant questions. In addition, the contract is tasked to develop training and technical assistance products and activities to help analysts and researchers use the data, and to disseminate

restricted use data that include personally identifiable information from study participants in a way that eliminates disclosure risk and appropriate reporting of findings.

Project website: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/research/topic/overview/child-care

Home-Based Child Care Supply and Quality (2019-2024)

In 2019, OPRE launched a new project to examine home-based child care (HBCC) supply and quality. HBCC is a vital part of the nation's child care supply and the most common form of care for children living in poverty. Yet, HBCC providers have fewer resources and supports when compared to providers in child care centers, and many HBCC providers face challenges in providing quality care. Additionally, the supply of licensed and publicly subsidized family child care has declined dramatically over the past decade. This project will: (1) fill gaps in our understanding of HBCC supply; and (2) address challenges defining and measuring quality in HBCC settings. The following research questions will drive study activities:

- What are the key drivers of HBCC supply?
- What are the essential features and drivers of quality in HBCC, and how should these features be measured?
- What factors support or inhibit HBCC provider participation in quality improvement efforts and in early care and education systems?

The study team will address these questions by:

- Reviewing existing literature, quality measures and indices, and data sets relevant to HBCC.
- Developing a conceptual framework on quality in HBCC.
- Analyzing existing data on HBCC provider characteristics and experiences.
- Developing a research agenda and design reports to guide future research.

If optional services components are exercised, Mathematica and Erikson will collect original data and develop a new measure of HBCC quality.

The study team will engage a variety of stakeholders, including state and local administrators, quality improvement providers, provider networks and associations, policymakers, and researchers, in shaping and learning from contract activities and will communicate project insights to the field through various products, such as reports, briefs, and presentations.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/home-based-child-care-supply-and-quality.

Infant and Toddler Caregiver Competencies (2017-2021)

Identifying the competencies (knowledge, skills, abilities, and other characteristics) essential to a given profession may offer a common language and lens for assessing job performance and provide a clear structure for professional growth and development. The Infant and Toddler
Teacher and Caregiver Competencies (ITTCC) project examines existing efforts — across states, institutes of higher education, professional organizations, and providers—related to competencies of teachers and caregivers serving infants and toddlers. The ITTCC project began

in 2017 and explores approaches to the implementation and assessment of competencies, building a conceptual foundation for measurement, research, and evaluation. In 2019, the ITTCC project completed a scan of competency frameworks relevant to the teaching and caregiving of infants and toddlers and a review of the literature examining what is known about the links between infant and toddler teacher or caregiver competencies and outcomes in several areas (child, family, teacher/caregiver, classroom, and/or provider). The ITTCC project also began designing a research study to learn more about how competencies are being implemented and assessed on the ground. The ITTCC project supports ACF in its efforts to improve the quality of care for infants and toddlers in community-based child care and Early Head Start.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/infant-toddler-teacher-caregiver-competencies

National Research Center on Hispanic Children and Families (2013–2018)

The National Research Center on Hispanic Children and Families is a cooperative agreement with Child Trends in partnership with Abt Associates and several academic partners (New York University, University of Maryland, and University of North Carolina-Greensboro) to conduct research and provide research-based information addressing three priority areas: (1) early care and education, (2) poverty reduction and self-sufficiency, and (3) healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood, in order to inform ACF programs and policies supporting Hispanic families and children. The Center has three primary goals across these priority areas: (1) advance a cutting-edge research agenda, (2) build research capacity, and (3) implement an innovative communication and dissemination approach. The National Research Center on Hispanic Children and Families has many research activities underway to improve understanding of the experiences, needs, and assets of low-income Hispanic children nationally. Some of these projects are focused on the early care and education experiences of Hispanic children and families, and other projects are addressing topics with great relevance to early care and education needs and utilization, such as family structure and family formation, housing complexity, and income stability.

Project website:

National Survey of Early Care and Education 2019: The Provider and Workforce Study (NSECE 2019) (2017-2022)

The National Survey of Early Care and Education (NSECE) of 2019 is documenting the nation's current supply of early care and education in order to deepen our understanding of early care and education (ECE) providers' offerings and characteristics. The NSECE is collecting data on nationally representative samples of center- and home-based providers of child care and early education and of the program staff working directly with children birth through age 5-years, not yet in Kindergarten. The study includes interviews in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The NSECE 2019 design includes three survey components repeated from the NSECE 2012 study.

- A **Home-based Provider Survey** conducted with formal Home-Based Providers who will be identified on state-level administrative lists of ECE providers as providing regulated or registered home-based care, with an estimated total of 4,000 interviews.
- The Center-based Provider Survey conducted with directors of ECE programs who will be identified from state-level administrative lists such as state licensing lists, state lists of programs serving subsidized children, lists from child care resource and referral agencies, lists of faith-based and other license-exempt providers, Head Start program records, and pre-K rolls. Eligible respondents will be identified through the Center-based Provider Screener. The estimated total of Center-based Provider interviews is 8,200.
- The **Workforce Provider Survey** conducted with classroom-assigned staff members of Center-based providers completing the Center-based Provider interview. After each Center-based Provider interview is completed, one or two randomly selected staff member from that organization will be sampled and administered the workforce interview. Approximately 6,100 workforce members will be interviewed.

The NSECE will produce a series of reports and papers as well as public- and restricted-use data sets that examine the current state of ECE and school-age availability at the local and national levels. The products of this study will offer an initial summary of findings and fundamental information about ECE availability for the government, public, and researchers. Products will also report on changes to the ECE landscape that have occurred since the implementation of the NSECE of 2012 and that may be responding to policy and funding initiatives that have been implemented during that 7-year period.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/national-survey-of-early-care-and-education-2019.

Network of Infant/Toddler Researchers (NitR)

The Network of Infant/Toddler Researchers (NitR) answers questions concerning children's first 3 years of life by bringing together researchers interested in policy and practice that pertain to infants and toddlers. NitR members collaborate to identify relevant existing research and translate it for a variety of audiences. NitR builds capacity by facilitating networking and coordination among the participants to conduct future research that will inform programs. NitR members include staff from OPRE and other ACF and HHS agencies, researchers in academia, and contractors who are working on issues related to the first 3 years of life. In March 2019, NitR members convened in Baltimore to network, discuss staff wellness, and learn about the current priorities of ACF program offices. Recently, NitR established a new monthly webinar series called *Forums* which provide an opportunity for NitR members to engage with each other and federal staff on a regular basis to discuss current research and future directions.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/network-of-infant-toddler-researchers-nitr

Study of Coaching Practices in Early Care and Education Settings (2016 – 2019)

This contract is exploring how coaching practices are implemented and vary in early care and education (ECE) classrooms serving children supported by CCDF subsidies or Head Start grants. The project aims to advance our understanding of how core features of coaching are implemented in ECE classrooms, how they may vary by key contextual factors, and which are ripe for more rigorous evaluation. Tasks include establishing an empirically supported conceptual model for how core features may contribute to desired changes in teacher knowledge and practice, designing and conducting a descriptive study to examine the occurrence and variability of coaching features in ECE classrooms, and conducting case studies to examine program or systems-level drivers of coaching and the features being implemented.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/study-of-coaching-practices-in-early-care-and-education-settings

Tribal Early Childhood Research Center (2016-2020)

The Tribal Early Childhood Research Center (TRC) seeks to address gaps in early childhood research with American Indian and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) through partnerships with tribal Head Start, Early Head Start, child care, and home visiting programs. The goals of the research are: to identify needs and/or develop effective practices for early childhood initiatives in tribal communities; to identify, validate, and/or develop culturally meaningful measures of program practices and outcomes for AI/AN families; to establish peer-learning communities and provide training and professional development to facilitate interest and competencies in research relevant to early childhood initiatives in tribal communities.

The TRC engages in pilot research with AI/AN communities and secondary analyses of existing data on AI/AN children and families. The grant award is to University of Colorado Denver.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/tribal-early-childhood-research-center

Understanding the Role of Licensing in Early Care and Education (TRLECE) (2019-2024)

Newly funded in 2019, this project seeks to strengthen the field's understanding of the role of the early care and education (ECE) licensing system in supporting ECE quality and outcomes for children, families, and key stakeholders involved in the ECE licensing system (e.g., child care providers, licensing agencies, state administrations). Features of licensing systems include, but are not limited to, establishing licensing standards, practices to monitor provider compliance, pre-service and ongoing health and safety training for child care providers, and training and management of licensing staff to perform roles related to monitoring and ensuring compliance. The goals of this project are to:

- Assess the current status of the research and policy literature about licensing.
- Refine existing conceptual frameworks and develop new conceptual frameworks for how licensing can support ECE quality and outcomes.

- Gather data on states' and territories' perspectives and experiences about licensing in ECE.
- Identify the most pressing research questions to address.
- Determine the availability of both existing data sources and the need for new data collection that may inform licensing-related decisions of states, territories, and the federal government.

Additional activities include the analysis of secondary data (e.g., national data sets, state licensing administrative data) and may include studies that require new data to be collected. The products resulting from this project are designed to inform efforts by states, territories, and the federal government in evaluating and strengthening ECE licensing systems.

Project website:

Variations in Implementation of Quality Interventions: Assessing the Quality-Child Outcomes Relationships (VIQI) (2016-2021)

The VIQI study will test how different levels and features of classroom quality relate to children's developmental outcomes. The study will look at the relationship of initial child care and early education (CCEE) classroom quality to changes in observed quality and children's outcomes through a rigorous experimental design.

Questions about the quality-child outcomes relationship will be addressed in the context of an indepth implementation study to understand the conditions necessary to plan, install, and implement an evidence-based intervention that will produce changes in process, domain-specific quality and child outcome. CCEE classrooms will include those in Head Start and community-based child care programs serving children ages two through four, not yet in kindergarten.

Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/variations-in-implementation-of-quality-interventions-examining-the-quality-child-outcomes-relationship